The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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News Items

STATE ITEMS.

The stables of Mr. William Haight, stage contractor, in Washington, N. C., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th ult., with three valuable horses. No one can imagine the real cause of the fire, but it is the general impression that it was accidental.

The Salisbury *Examiner* has been presented by Mr. W. J. Plumer, with a sample of what he calls vegetable wool. It was raised by Mr. P., and grows on a stock similar to that of the common cotton; but the fibre has the appearance of lamb's wool. Hence the name.

A Swiss emigrant woman was discovered in the act of getting upon the cars at Tarboro on the morning of the 13th ult., with a dead infant in her arms. The baby had died a couple of days before, and the poor mother, a stranger in a strange land, did not know what to do with it.—She was detained, and the dead infant was decently interred through the kindness of some gentlemen.

An old lady in Orange county, who professes to work out her own salvation, has named all her furniture after the Scripture. Whenever she wants to sit in her easy chair, she tells her servant to "bring up the Apostle Paul, and put it near the fire."

Bunny Hinton, a negro convict in the Penitentiary, escaped a few nights since, by surrounding himself with a kind of vault, made of condemned brick, in a box-car. The car was hauled out in the evening, and Hinton then emerged from his hiding place, changed his convict suit for another suit probably furnished by an accomplice, and fled.

The Asheville *Citizen* complains that there is no money in that section. It wants the Legislature to extend the time of settlement for Sheriffs west of the Ridge, for sixty days at least, so as to give the people a chance to dispose of enough of their surplus to get money to pay their taxes.

The residence of Mr. E. K. Daniels, in Brunswick county, was burglariously entered one night recently by a couple of negroes, who stole therefrom $215 in greenbacks, and a new suit of clothes.—One of the negroes, John Croaker, has been arrested, and the other, John Burnard, is being looked for. The latter got the plunder.

Droves of horses and mules, from Kentucky and Tennessee, pass through Asheville almost daily, on their way to South Carolina. Prices are said to be low.

Dr. Coffield, of Harnett county, has what he calls a gnat bearing tree. Upon each leaf of the tree is a little boll which opens in July, and is filled with gnats.

The store of Mr. Thos. Ratliff, at Cairo, Anson county, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, a few nights since. The catastrophe was not accidental.

The Penitentiary at Raleigh now contains 351 inmates—334 males and 17 females. Of this number there are 70 white males and 1 white female, and 284 colored males and 16 colored females.

Jos. W. Holden, son of the ex-Governor is now, the *Carolinian* learns, associate editor of the *Daily Times*, at Leavenworth, Kansas. He has gotten far away from the scene of his late exploits, and, as he is a young man of fair talents, he will succeed, if he cultivates the moral attributes as closely as he has cultivated his intellect.

The *Carolinian* says that Mr. Y. S. Smith, of Auburn, signalled two trains on the North Carolina R. R., on Saturday morning week, and saved them from destruction. A broken rail was found lying out of the track.

At Chatham Superior Court week before last, Miss Delany Thomas brought suit against W. W. Wommack, of that county, for breach of marriage contract, and she was awarded $2,000 damages. It seems he had been courting Miss Thomas since 1863, and, "under his fair promises, had put a blight upon her good name that the breath of this world will never brush away." So says the sentimental Tom Evans, of the *Carolinian*.

Revenue officers and detectives are worrying the Raleigh merchants almost beyond endurance. They have already trumped up charges, and made claims upon a number of them.

GENERAL NEWS.

There isn't any room for doubt that the coming winter is to be awfully cold. The prophets all say so; and the man is insane who disputes the prophets. They have found the moss growing thickly on the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing towards the North Star, grape vines running around poles instead of up them, and a thousand other signs to show that every living being will be frozen as stiff as a chip before February. Long live the prophets!

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

According to an ancient legend, if a young lady goes down cellar backward at 12 o'clock on the night of Hallow Eve, holding a mirror before her, she will see in it the face of her future husband. A young woman at Lewiston, Maine, who tried the experiment, made a misstep, and fell to the foot of the cellar stairs amid streams of kerosene and broken glass, causing a racket which brought the whole family to the scene. She was seriously burned by her folly.

A young girl in Lewiston, Maine, being dangerously ill with diptheria, was seized with a fit of coughing, and seemed to be strangling. Her nurse, with great presence of mind, put her fingers down the sufferer's throat, seized the end of something which appeared to be loose, and pulled out the false membrane which had been formed by the disease. The girl, whose life was thus saved, rapidly recovered.

An old lady, named Sarah Tuttle, living in Rockcastle county Ky., was going to church on Sunday morning, a few weeks since, in company with her daughter aged eleven years, and passed through a pasture. They were attacked by a vicious bull, one of whose horns pierced the old lady's side, tearing her heart open and killing her instantly. The girl was tossed over a fence, a distance of thirty-five feet, breaking several of her limbs. The pair being soon missed, search was made for them, and they were found lying where they fell. The bull was instantly despatched.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a leading Republican journal, says, in speaking of the way the Southern States have been swindled by the radicals: "If the people of Illinois had been cursed by such governments as have existed in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, and perhaps other States, there would have been a popular revolt before this time."

A gentleman residing near Cape May, N. J., Mr. Geo. Hildreth, recently noticed immense schools of "moss bunkers" in the surf at the Cape, and calling around him a number of assistants, threw in a large seine, and captured seventy two-horse wagon loads of the fish. He is now composting them as fertilizers for his land.

It is stated that immediately after the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon, the dethroned Queen of Spain, Isabella, sent him a list of her entire income, and placed the whole of it at his disposal. Of course, the Emperor did not accept the generous offer.

Trustworthy intelligence from Georgia is to the effect that the Conservative Legislature of that State will refuse to recognize about fifty million dollars of the bill assuming liability for railroad corporations, which Bullock's late radical Legislature foisted upon the State. It was a [illegible] swindle from beginning to end, and the Conservatives are determined that the people shall not be taxed to pay it.

Heavy earthquakes occurred in Peru, South America, on the 5th of October. The town of Pisco and Matilla were destroyed, and fire succeeded the earthquake at the former place. The church, pantheon, eighteen houses, and the river dam at Partapacca were also destroyed, but few lives were lost.

A grave controversy has [illegible] among the Catholic clergy of France, [illegible] whether or not they ought to wear beards. They are becoming quite excited over this important matter.

One of the most cheering features of the late great Conservative victory in Virginia, is the increased colored Conservative vote. This also must be to the radical extremists one of the most galling circumstances of their defeat. It indicates clearly enough that the colored men are beginning to find them out, and to discard their ruinous teachings.

The Winona, Miss., *Democrat* tells of a case of "charbone" that occurred last week near that place. An ox died with it. The owner took the hide off, and the infected matter got on a sore place on his hand, and he is now very sick. The hogs, dogs and buzzards that ate of the carcass, all died.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington is preparing packages of seeds, suitable for Southern planting. A supply may be obtained by application to agents of the Department, or through members of Congress. The distribution is gratuitous, but the Bureau wants some guarantee that the seeds will not be wasted.

Mr. Daniel Sweeney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died some days since from the effects of the bite of a cat. On the day before his death, he had imprisoned the animal in a cage, and while cruelly tormenting it, received the fatal bite.

Some evenings since, a young couple in New Albany, Indiana were to be married. The young man left his lady a few minutes at the church door, while he went to hand the license to the minister. In his brief absence, the young lady left, and has not been heard from since.

The vintage of California was so abundant there was great difficulty in obtaining casks to hold it. Los Angeles county alone, where there was a partial failure in the yield, produced 2,500,000 gallons of excellent wine.

Dr. G. A. Hamill, of Martinsburg, West Va., was called up shortly after midnight on the 10th ult., to go and see a patient. The night was very dark, and he fell into an excavation near his residence, breaking his neck.

The Mormons, if they are compelled to pull up their stakes in Utah and move on, may well consider their religion a progressive one.

The grand jury at Chicago has declined to bring in a true bill against Gen Sheridan and his subordinates for the murder of Col. Grosvenor, as they were recommended to do by the Republican Governor of the State.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wanders; these are the masters of victory.

Industry needs not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

By the Constitution of our State, the Governor is required "from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

Before proceeding to the discharge of this duty imposed by the Constitution, it is meet and proper that in the name and in behalf of the people of the State, I should make due acknowledgments to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the many blessings and privileges he has bestowed upon us, and to invoke his continued guardianship over our State and Nation.

For the last six years, gentlemen, have been struggling to repair and re[illegible] the fortunes of the State which were [illegible]ed and squandered in a most calamitous struggle with the General Government. It will answer no good or useful purpose to enter upon the causes which brought on this collision. Every one has his own opinion on this subject, and instead of endeavoring to open afresh the bleeding wounds, or to revive the memories of the sad past, it behooves us all to throw the mantle of oblivion over our differences, and devote our energies to raising up our beloved old commonwealth from the low estate into which she has fallen—to place her upon the proud eminence which she occupied prior to the events inaugurated in 1861, and brought to an end in 1865, by the triumph of the armies of the Federal Government.

However much many of our [illegible] and best men may have believed [illegible] were justified, in resorting to hostile measures, for the purpose of enforcing or defending rights which they deemed to be in jeopardy—yet it must now be apparent to every candid observer that the step was unwise in the extreme, bringing on our State nothing but calamity, impoverishing many of her people to beggary and ruin. With this sad experience daily before our eyes—remembering the former grandeur of North Carolina—the happiness and prosperity of her people—the peace and good will which once reigned supreme in all her borders—the mutual forbearance and respect her citizens entertained one for another—with all these memories crowding our minds, may we now resolve that hereafter, whatever it is consistent with our honor to do, our good name "to bear the ills we have, rather than fly to those that we know not of."

DEBT AND F[illegible]

The most importa[illegible] which will demand your attenti[illegible]session is the debt and finan[illegible]. An examination of the exhibits the con[illegible]bt. And analysis of it will show [illegible]o debt consists of the following classes:

First: "Old" or "ante-war debt," including $383,045 held by the Board of Education which is in the form of a certificate issued in lieu of old bonds,	$8,761,245
Accrued interest,	1,588,515
	$10,349,760
Second: Bonds issued since the war under acts passed before, in aid of Internal Improvements.	$3,015,000
Accrued interest,	542,700
	$3,557,700
Third: Bonds issued since the war to fund accrued interest and past due bonds, viz:	
Under act of 1866,	$2,417,400
" " 1868,	1,721,400
Accrued interest,	744,984
	$4,883,784
Fourth: Bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes, but not marketable, because of the time of issue, &c., viz:	
Bonds issued under acts passed before the war,	$913,000
Bonds issued under acts passed during the war,	215,000
Accrued interest,	383,550
	$1,511,550
Fifth: Bonds issued under acts passed since the war for Internal improvement purposes, *not special tax*, viz:	
Under ordinance of Convention of 1868 to Chatham Railroad Co.,	$1,200,000
To Williamston & Tarboro Railroad Co.,	150,000
	$1,350,000
Accrued interest,	234,000
	$1,584,000
Sixth: Special Tax Bonds, issued under acts passed in 1868-'69, and since repealed by act of 8th of March, 1870, viz:	
Bonds to Eastern Division of Western North Carolina Railroad Company,	$273,000
Western Division of Western North Carolina Railroad Company,	6,367,000
Western Railroad Company,	1,320,000
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company,	3,000,000
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad Company,	300,000
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company,	147,000
	$11,407,000
Accrued interest,	1,475,670
	$12,882,670
Seventh: Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Courts, viz:	
Bonds issued to Chatham Railroad Company, now outstanding,	$350,000
Penitentiary on Deep River,	100,000
	$450,000

SUMMARY OF DEBT.

The principal of the entire debt is,	$29,900,045.00
The total amount of accrued interest thereon to October 1st, 1871, is	4,987,419.45
Total amount of principal and interest is,	$34,887,464.45

The only securities held by the State from which she derives any income, are the $300,000 stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, on which six per cent. dividends have lately been realized, which dividends, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, have been subjected to the payment of interest due on the bonds of the State issued to pay for said stock.

Commenting on the foregoing list, I remark that the first class, consisting of the ante-war bonds, originally sold some over par, all averaging nearly par, the proceeds of which mainly built our railroads, seem to be of the highest dignity. The second class, although issued under acts passed before the war, it is notorious were sold at not more than fifty cents in specie, and not exceeding sixty-five or sixty-six cents in currency, when their depreciation was heavy. It is believed that many realized less than fifty cents in specie.

The bonds of the third class are also of undisputed validity. In fact, many were exchanged for old or ante-war bonds which had become due, or for those which had become mutilated or scratched—the residue for coupons at par (without interest at maturity) which had become due mainly on the ante-war debt.

The fourth class the General Assembly has heretofore, except to a small amount, refused to recognize; but it seems difficult to prove that they have not been validated in general terms by the ordinance of the Convention of 1865-'66, declaring all debts binding on the State when not incurred in aid of the rebellion. But if recognized they should be scaled according to the rate of depreciation at the date of issue, and of course they should not be recognized unless it shall be proved that their proceeds were applied to building our railroads.

The fifth class stand on the same footing as the second, but they were sold probably at a lower average price.

The bonds of the sixth class were sold, nearly all of them, at ruinous rates—many bringing only from ten to thirty cents in currency; very many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put prudent men on their guard—sold in a reckless and gambling manner, so that it was plain to the most unwary, that the agent of the company to which they were issued was not acting with fidelity to the interest of his principal—besides many were disposed of after the General Assembly, by the act of January, 1870, gave notice to the world that they had ordered the return of said bonds [illegible] them would be invalid—and lastly a large number, according to a report made by a committee of the House of Representatives, were issued without the certificate required by law.

The seventh class, I am of opinion the State cannot recognize, but if she owns any property, purchased with the proceeds of these bonds, such property might be surrendered to *bona fide* purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality is questioned—further than this in my opinion the General Assembly cannot go.

In considering the important and most difficult problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves:

1st. What is the actual amount for which the State in equity and good conscience is liable?

2nd. This amount being ascertained, are the people of the State *able* to pay the annual interest on the same, regularly and promptly.

3d. If theoretically *able*, are they in their present condition of poverty and depression, *willing* to submit to the sacrifices required?

4th. Supposing that the people are either not *able* or not *willing* to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable, what shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditor?

With regard to the first question as to the actual amount for which the State is justly liable; in my judgment this cannot be ascertained without investigation by able financiers and business men—men trained to weigh evidence, and of discernment sufficient to detect fraud.

As to the second question; I remark that the report of the Auditor shows that the people of the State are in such a state of depression that the total valuation of real and personal property will not exceed $121,000,000.00. The immense natural resources of the State are admitted, and if properly developed, the taxation necessary to pay the interest, on a much larger debt would be a light burden. The low valuation above stated shows that the annual profits from this property is small. To pay this interest and support the State and county governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children, to say nothing of the payment of old debts owing by counties and towns, which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large per centage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly to conclude, that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and, in some cases of even the necessaries of life.

If I am correct in supposing that the people cannot now shoulder this taxation, it is unnecessary to inquire into the third question, as to their *willingness* to do so. Our people are generally honest. Repudiation *directly* is far from their thoughts.—Any such action will be in the last degree painful and revolting to them. Their evident unwillingness at this time, arises from their belief that they are *unable* to pay. Whether right or wrong in this opinion, they are honestly determined, I think, on this question. If I am correct in judging the public mind, then the public creditor has no means of enforcing the satisfaction of his debt by law. The State cannot be sued by him; but even if it were otherwise, all legal process against large communities, unanimous in resisting, would be vain. The experience of creditors of single counties in the North-west and elsewhere, shows that it is difficult and costly to recover satisfaction out of a *single* county in a State. If *all the counties* are in the same mind, and threatened with the same exactions, such recovery will be utterly impracticable. Officers could not be found to enforce the process of the Courts, and even if enforced, the recovery would be valueless. Not only in America, but in despotic countries, the *settled will of the people* will always prevail against the theories and technicalities of law, however supported by precedent—just as in the late war we found the courts always deciding the stay-laws to be unconstitutional, yet the people, through the Legislature, in defiance of the courts, managed to stay the collection of debts.

The only remedy which the public creditor can possibly make available, as to the legality of which I express no opinion, is the enforcement, through the courts, of the provisions of such charters of the various Railroad Companies in which the State owns stock as subject the stock held by the State, and all dividends thereon, to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the benefit of such companies. In the case of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, has already decided to subject the dividends declared by the Company on the stock belonging to the State, to the payment of interest on the bonds of the State issued for the benefit of that corporation. It is said to be in contemplation to ask the court to order a sale of stock held by the state sufficient to reimburse to the bondholders the dividends heretofore paid into the Public Treasury. I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly whether it is not proper to order a sale of all the stocks owned by the State, to be paid for in the securities for which such stocks were originally pledged. Such a course would reduce the debt of the State to a large extent and seems to be demanded by the terms of the contract with the public creditor.

The last question is, what shall be done with the public debt, suppposing that the State *cannot* or *will not*, pay the interest now, and will not give any assurance of paying the same within a reasonable time? Several schemes are suggested in this regard. Some say, "Let matters remain as they are—make no provision for paying interest—make no effort for a reasonable settlement—pass no act for partial repudiation—let the future take care of itself." If this plan be adopted, certainly interest will accumulate so rapidly that the very magnitude of the debt will lead to total repudiation eventually. I think this plan neither honest, not manly, nor wise.

Another plan is to pay two per cent. interest the first year on the whole debt after the just and true amount shall have been ascertained; three per cent. the next year; four per cent. the third year; five per cent. in 1875 and [illegible] gression, so as to make an average of [illegible] per cent. on the whole. Such a scheme was adopted in Missouri since the war. This plan could not be successful or expedient, except in a State rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The annual payments would soon become so large that they would be intolerable, unless the taxable property should correspondingly increase. It is also liable to the objections that it is complicated and cumbrous, and that it is a mere *speculation* on the supposed events of the future.

A third plan is to assure the public creditor that the State is at present unable to pay interest on its debt—that it acknowledges the binding force of the debt—that it desires to fulfill its just obligations, and and will do so at the earliest time possible; but it is a matter of uncertainty when that time will arrive. The people can pay something at present, possibly they may be able to pay a larger proportion hereafter—whether they can or not is one of the uncertainties of the future. Hence, according to this plan we may offer the following proposition: Let the State create a new debt, issue new bonds bearing three per cent. interest, payable in specie, with a tax imposed in the act, sufficient to raise funds to pay such interest—then make it optional with the bond-holders to exchange their old bonds for the new issue or await the chances of such improvement in the condition of the State as will secure to them payment of their claims in full. I suggest without making any recommendation either pro or con, that it might be provided that in lieu of $1,000 bonds bearing three per cent. interest, $500 bonds bearing six per cent. interest might be given in exchange for each $1,000 bond held by him.

In my opinion the people can bear the burden of such a settlement, and those bondholders who do not think they have a specific lien on valuable stocks owned by the State (*e. g.*, those of the North Carolina Railroad Company,) would be willing to accept one proposal or the other. Of course it will be entirely optional with the creditor whether he will accept either proposition, or await future developments. By pursuing this course the General Assembly would merely acknowledge frankly a palpable truth; they would offer the best, which in the judgment of many; the people can do at present, and they would refrain from a repudiation of their contracts.

But whatsoever course the General Assembly may see fit to adopt, I think it absolutely essential that a commission shall be constituted, in which the public have confidence, to ascertain and report all facts connected with the public debt, so that some definite conclusion may be reached by the Legislature as to the true, legal, equitable liabilities of the State. This commission should likewise ascertain from the creditors their views as to what final and honorable settlement can be made of their claims. Considering the enormous losses of the State, in able bodied men slain or disabled—in the sudden overturning of the system of labor—in the destruction of property—in the insolvency of all its banks, and the loss of their circulating medium—in the ruin of crops by various causes—in the want of good faith of some of her agents, and in fine in the countless losses and disasters of a people conquered after a long and desperate war, the creditors ought to be reasonable and willing to compromise; and certainly it is not unmanly in our people frankly to confess the fact of their condition—the results of their fruitless struggle.

The above observations are made, because I feel painfully anxious on account of the condition of our public debt. Repudiation of our contracts in any shape, would leave such a stain on our conscience and our honor, would bring such disgrace and, directly and indirectly, inflict such an injury on our people, collectively and individually, that I have felt it my duty to state all the difficulties of the financial situation with the utmost frankness in order to show the necessity for prompt action. Let us ascertain the full extent of our obligations, and then manfully address ourselves to the task of fulfilling them in the most practicable manner which will commend itself to the wisdom, and good sense, and integrity of the people of the State. If the General Assembly shall see fit to authorize the appointment of a commission as above suggested, it may be advisable to defer maturing any financial plan until their report shall be presented—and perhaps by that time such renewed prosperity may, in the Providence of God, be vouchsafed to us as will demonstrate our ability to meet all just demands, and infuse into our people the disposition to bring back to North Carolina her ancient proud financial reputation.

CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

It is a matter of unfeigned regret to me, to feel obliged to call the attention of the General Assembly to the disorganized condition of society in our State. I shall not consume your time by entering into a detailed statement of the extravagances and crimes which have been committed in various localities within our borders. They are fresh in the recollection of all. Their commission has brought reproach upon our people, and the material interests of the State have been most seriously and injuriously affected by them. The tide of immigration, which at one time seemed to be setting towards our shores has been driven back, and thousands of persons with millions of capital, have been deterred from settling among us by the tales of horror which have reached their ears, as occurring almost daily in some portions of the State.

It behooves you, gentlemen, to take this matter into your serious consideration, and to devise measures and enact such salutary laws as will restore peace and good feeling among our people, and deter evil disposed persons from taking the law into their own hands and becoming the executioners of unauthorized judgments. Until this be done, and the civil law is made to reign supreme in the State, and its ministers are respected, and their hands upheld and strengthened, there will be no peace, prosperity or real happiness among our people. What greater good then can you accomplish than to strive by wise and prudent legislation, divesting yourselves of all party prejudices, to put down and utterly [illegible] visiting upon offenders such a measure and such a certainty of punishment as will deter them from further prosecuting their nefarious purposes, and give to the law-abiding class of our people assurance of protection in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and rights, both of person and property? Do this, and in a very short time immigration will begin to flow to our State, our waste places will be built up, our soil will groan with the rich products of the earth, our deserts will be converted into gardens, and our whole people will dwell together in such unity as becomes a civilized and christian community.

EDUCATION.

I desire, gentlemen, in an especial manner to call your attention to the educational interests of the State. No people can be prosperous or happy who are bound in the chains of ignorance, and who have not facilities for bursting asunder the fetters which dwarf their minds and cripple all the nobler faculties of their nature. It may be said that North Carolina is too poor to do more than she is now doing for the cause of education. It may be imprudent at this time to place additional burdens on the people in behalf of our University, or any of the colleges or high schools in our midst. But we are far behind the people in the cause of common schools. It is much better that *all* shall receive the rudiments of a good English education, be taught to read fluently, write legibly, and understand the use of figures, than that a few shall be educated in the higher branches of polite literature, and imbued with a knowledge of the dead languages, and made proficient in the higher branches of art and science. The one is absolutely needed to make our men and women good and useful citizens, while the other may be dispensed with until a new era of prosperity shall dawn upon us, and enable us to rebuild and rehabilitate the University, and establish throughout our borders colleges and schools of high grade and character. Go to work then, gentlemen, and resolve that every child in the State shall be taught to read and write—that those who are not able to educate themselves, shall be educated by the State—that in the next decade every person between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, who is of sound mind, shall be able to read the word of God and the Constitution and laws of the country. Fear not to levy tribute for this glorious cause. It will be like bread cast upon the waters—"thou shalt find it after many days."

THE UNIVERSITY.

With regard to the University of the State, a principal obstruction to its success is its pecuniary embarrassments, for which, as far as I can judge, the present board of trustees are in no wise responsible. The principal debt amounting to about sixty thousand dollars was incurred and a mortgage made to secure the same before they came into office. In 1868 the patronage of the institution had been reduced to less than one hundred students. Prior to this time, however, the chief portion of its endowments had been lost by unfortunate investments. Until the Institution is relieved from debt, and its property from incumbrance, there can be but little hope of its success or usefulness. In my opinion an honest and faithful effort was made to lift the University from the condition in which it was found at the close of the late war. This met with little or no favor from the class of persons by whom it was crushed. They have not aided the officers

in their efforts to build it up. Public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and by violent appeals through a partizan press. Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism. The young were deterred from entering its halls, and parents very naturally hesitated to compel the attendance of their sons, and now the cause of failure is imputed by some to the Trustees and Faculty. The remoteness of Chapel Hill from the railroad is believed by many to be in the way of its prosperity. It is more difficult of access than any other colleges; but this is a matter of minor importance.

The foregoing is some of the difficulties with which the University has had to contend. Just prior to the late election a spirited controversy began in some of the religious negspapers, in which it was proposed to abolish the University. This, I imagine, was in view of the calling of a Convention. Those who have since pursued the controversy seem to have done so without adverting to the change in the situation.

The Constitution of the State not only contemplates the continuance of the University, but actually prescribes rules for its management. The corporation cannot be dissolved while the present Constitution stands. It has been suggested that the Trustees should sell so much of the property as is situated at Chapel Hill and purchase a more eligible location elsewhere. From such a sale, at this time, the trustees would probably not realize half the actual value of the property, and it could result in no more, if as much, as the bare payment of the debts, and leave the Board without the means of further operations. I cannot believe that such a proposition will meet with any favor in any quarter at the present time. Under all these circumstances I recommend the legislature to adopt such means as in its wisdom will secure the interest of the State from a great loss, and prevent the property of the University from a forced sale for the payment of debts. Then close the doors of the institution until more prosperous times. In the meantime give to the Superintendent of Public Institutions power and authority to take all the property into his possession, and to make such disposition of it by lease from year to year, as to him shall seem most conducive to the interests of the University and the State—requiring from the lessee a bond with ample security for the safe keeping and good care of said property and also for the annual payment of the rent until the expiration of the lease.

SUFFRAGE.

The greatest bulwark of civil liberty, and the one best calculated to promote and make perpetual the freedom of the citizen, is the right of suffrage. The sovereign people are the rightful custodians of power in all well regulated governments. Upon them fall all the burdens of keeping the machinery of State in running order. They furnish the means to build up your schools and colleges; to make your Railroads, and canals; to erect your asylums and charitable institutions; to sustain your ministers of law; to repress domestic violence and to defend our country against invasion from a foreign foe. For these services they ask nothing in return but the right to choose their agents of government and their representatives in the nation and State, and the enactment of such laws as will protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges accorded to them by the Constitution and laws of their common country. While the people have the privilege to select their own law makers, without let or hindrance; while they feel free to march up to the ballot box and vote according to the dictates of their own better judgments; while they have ample and unrestricted opportunities to exercise this inestimable right, there need be no fear for the perpetuity of our republic. Then, gentlemen, it is your imperative duty to make the ballot box as accessible to the people as it is possible to make it. Throw no obstructions in the way of a free ballot to those who are entitled to vote. Let the poorest and the humblest individual in our State feel that he is as welcome at the polls as is the richest and mightiest man in the land. Cause him to feel that if he is made to bear the heat and burden of the day in time of danger, when the sons of our soil are called upon to defend our rights on the battle field, so in time of peace he is welcome to all the immunities, privileges and franchises which his valor secured. I therefore warn you not to place the ballot box beyond the reach of any of our people who are rightfully entitled to approach it. Throw no troublesome obstacles in their way—give them no just cause to complain of oppression, injustice or a withholding of any of their rights, but aid and encourage them in all their efforts to discharge their duties as becomes free men. In order to accomplish this end I think it necessary to amend the law now in force, so that the elector may have the right to deposit his ballot at any election precinct in his county. There is no good reason why he shall be restricted to the township in which he resides. It often happens under our present system that a voter is forced to travel a much greater distance to reach a polling place in his own township than he would be to one in an adjoining township. I am also of opinion that registration ought not to be allowed on the day of election, and that no voter should be challenged except at the time of registration, and it should be made the sworn duty of every registrar to challenge every man who applies to be enrolled as a voter unless he knows of his own knowledge that he is legally entitled to be enrolled. Many persons have been prevented from exercising the right of suffrage by reason of evil minded persons challenging their right on frivolous grounds, so as to consume the time within which the polls are to be kept open. This evil should be remedied, and I know of no other way in which it can be done unless it be by extending the time of voting throughout two days instead of one. The law should also provide that a voter may deposit all his ballots in the same box, instead of requiring a multiplicity of boxes to receive the various ballots for the different officers to be voted for. It is a notorious and lamentable fact that a large number of the electors in North Carolina, of both colors are uneducated and not able to read, and under the present system of voting where persons are required to vote by ballot, and to have a separate ballot for every person voted for, many of the tickets necessarily find their way into the wrong box and are discarded as blanks, and thus the voter is by law cheated out of his choice. I take it for granted that every law-maker is not only willing, but desirous that every man entitled to vote shall exercise the privilege, and shall have every facility for exercising it, and that it will be the aim of this General Assembly to amend the law upon this subject, so that the evils and difficulties above enumerated may be remedied and avoided. It may be said that frauds will be perpetrated more readily if persons are permitted to vote in townships other than the ones in which they reside. In reply to this objection it is only necessary to refer to the former method of voting in North Carolina, under which there were few frauds perpetrated, and seldom a complaint made. And now with the additional safe guard of registration, it will be almost impossible for any one not qualified to avoid detection in an attempt to vote illegally. If, however, any one shall succeed in eluding the vigilance of the poll-holders, and vote when he has no legal right to do so, then let the severest penalties of the law be visited upon the offender, and in order to deter every one from the commission of this offence, I recommend the General Assembly to subject any one convicted of casting an illegal vote wilfully and knowingly at any election, to a punishment of at least two years in the State's prison, and a deprivation of the right of suffrage for a term of years thereafter. The purity and inviolability of the ballot box must be preserved, and he who is so corrupt as wilfully to invade and prostitute it, should be made to know that he will be held to a strict and fearful accountability.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The subject of amending the Constitution has been agitated for some time before the people, and many well informed persons differ among themselves as to what amendments shall or ought to be made. I am free to confess, gentlemen, that I feel a very great reluctance to make any recommendations to you on the subject, although my individual opinion is that the instrument may be very materially improved in some of its provisions. The question of calling a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending it has recently been before the people themselves, and by a large vote and in an emphatic manner they declared against amending it, at least in that way; it may be that they believe the clamor raised for a change of the organic law was due more to legislation under the Constitution than to any defects in the Constitution itself, and that the greater portion of the grievances complained of might and should be removed or remedied by wise and prudent legislation. In this opinion I heartily concur.—The Constitution is not to blame for the high salaries and fees paid to various State and county officers; neither is it censurable for the great length of time consumed by the present and preceding General Assembly in enacting laws; nor can it be held responsible for the extravagant appropriations made for Railroads and other works of improvement. There is nothing in said instrument which fixes salaries and fees, or prescribes the length of your sessions, or which directs the lavish appropriations of money—all this is done by persons chosen by the people themselves to be their law-makers, and upon these law-makers who have been faithless to the trusts confided to them and not upon the Constitution should be visited the condemnation of their constituents. They are the parties to be held responsible for a betrayal of the people's confidence. Unfaithful stewards who have not improved the talents committed to their keeping, they should be reckoned as unprofitable servants and no longer worthy of public confidence. Then I entreat you to retrace any false step that may have been taken; be diligent in the discharge of your legislative duties; waste no time in useless legislation; go to work without unnecessary delay; enter at once upon the public business; and bring your labors to a close at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public good. I recommend the following amendments to the Constitution:

First. Let section 2 of Article II, be so amended that the General Assembly shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, instead of annually, and that it shall not remain in session for a longer time than seventy days, unless the seventieth day occurs on Saturday or Sunday, and in that case it may be prolonged to the seventy-first or seventy-second day; and further, that if it remain in session a longer time, the members shall receive no pay after the seventy-second day.

Second. Let the 5th section of the same article be so amended as to abolish the provision for taking a census of the State in 1875, and every ten years thereafter.

Third. Let the 12th section of Article IV, be so amended as that a Court shall be held in each county, three times during each year, to continue one week, unless the business be sooner disposed of.

Fourth. Let the 4th section of Article V, be expunged from the Constitution, as it, in my opinion, is unnecessary, and is only a bone of contention for politicians to wrangle over.

Fifth. Let the 10th section of Article XI, be so amended as that those who are so poor as to be unable to provide for themselves shall be provided for at the expense of the State.

In my opinion the people will be content with the present Constitution, if amended in the particulars above referred to, and I feel by no means confident that they desire all the amendments which I have enumerated. Each amendment proposed should be separately submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Board of Education still has control of a large body of swamp lands, which it is desirable to utilize as early as practicable. These lands have been for a generation practically withdrawn from market, and from settlement; and although portions of them are undoubtedly of great fertility, they have remained under the policy hitherto pursued, not only entirely valueless as a source of revenue for purposes of education, but a constant source of trouble and expense to the Board. It seems better to realize even a small part of what they are actually worth, than to continue longer a policy which has been demonstrated to be an expensive failure. For in the first place, the cause of Education can never be in greater need than now, of the funds which might be derived from their sale, and in the second place, it is more than probable that the amount which might be realized from them now would, if simply placed at interest, exceed any sum they will probably bring hereafter, (just as the quarter of a million of dollars which has already been expended on them, would by this time have amounted to a much larger sum than we shall ever be able to realize from them;) and in the third place, is to be considered the indirect benefit to the State both economically and educationally, of the development of an immense amount of taxable values from the immediate utilization of such vast quantities of timber and of farming lands. It is plain that the lands can never be disposed of in small parcels to individual farmers, because thy can only be drained successfully in large bodies, and if the Board had at command a fund sufficient to drain them, the advisability of the policy would be more than doubtful; first from the disastrous experience already so expensively acquired, and second from the reason of the thing as it would necessitate the employment of a corps of surveyors and engineers and contractors for many years at the expense of a million or more of money, and then the establishment of a land office or agency or other cumbrous apparatus, for the successful wielding of which the Board is manifestly not properly organized or in any way qualified. So that the only course left seems to be to dispose of these lands in large bodies as fast as purchasers can be found who will pay a reasonable price and who will enter into obligations to settle upon and develope them.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The progress of the geological survey with its principal operations and results will be presented to you in the report of the State Geologist, shortly to be submitted. The wisdom of the Legislature in establishing and sustaining this important work is abundantly justified by the results already manifested in the increasing interest both of our own people and of others, in the varied resources of the State; in its minerals, soils, marls, peats and forests, and in the movements already inaugurated for the development of these interests. The attention of capitalists and manufacturers has been effectively attracted to the superior quality and immense quantity of our iron ores, in which large investments have recently been made with a view to their development on a large and permanent scale, and at the same time operations have been resumed in the coal deposits of Deep and Dan Rivers, and the re-opening of a number of copper mines; and the works now for the first time undertaken, indicate a better prospect than ever before of the profitable and permanent working of all the best mines of this metal in the State, and there are evident indications of increasing activity in other directions.

But the paramount importance of the survey is perhaps the most conspicuous in its bearings upon the improvement of our agricultural interests, and its obvious and essential instrumentality in the establishment of this leading industry upon a better and more scientific basis, through the diffusion of a knowledge of the qualities and adaptation of our various soils and climates, and of the means and methods of fertilization.

You will find in the growing collections of the State Museum the palpable and impressive exposition of the utility and progress of this department; and for the zeal and untiring energy and industry of Prof. Kerr, our State Geologist, I desire, as it is both my pleasure and duty to do, to commend him to the favorable consideration of your honorable body.

IMMIGRATION.

The State of North Carolina has such superior advantages, in point of geographical location; in climate and soil; in the variety of its products; in its freedom from the extreme rigors of the North and from the enervating heat of the South; extending more than five hundred miles from the sea shore and nearly two hundred miles in width; embracing every variety of soil and production as to render her one of the most inviting fields for immigration, that can be presented to those who are in search of permanent homes for themselves and their posterity. All these beneficent gifts of Providence are offered to [illegible] may settle within or borders; and no people under the sun are more blest with every requisite to make a great and prosperous State than are the people of North Carolina.

Our mineral wealth is only equaled by our agricultural products. The coal and iron of the Deep and Dan rivers, capable of affording profitable employment to thousands of operatives, do not exceed in richness the gold, the copper, the silver, the lead, and marble to be found in our more Western territory. Lime and marl also abound in various counties of the State, both East and West. Shall we neglect or disgard the means of utilizing what is placed within our reach or shall we devote our energies to realize for ourselves and our children a name and a rank among the foremost and most prosperous States of this *great Union?* Let not those who are to come after us say that "our fathers had opportunities to secure for themselves and for us some of the wealth, and population and advantages which enrich the fair fields of the great north-western States but failed to avail themselves of them.—That teeming thousands might have been enticed to our State in the years that are past, but no vigorous or well directed effort was made by our ancestors to induce them to come and now they are lost to us forever." Let not these things be said of us; but let us resolve to develope the boundless resources of our State and make North Carolina a brilliant gem in the galaxy of the great States which compose our glorious Union.

What we most need is capital. Our condition will for a long time remain as it is, unless we send words of encouragement, cordial in their widest sense, to those abroad, and invite them to come, assuring them that we wish them to make their homes in our midst—that our laws shall protect them, and that no invidious distinction shall be made to their social or political prejudice.

The Northern and North-western States are straining every nerve and making every exertion to allure to their borders every immigrant who comes to the United States. The most tempting offers are made to induce them to make their homes in the far West. Free gifts of lands, and free transportation are constantly tempting the masses to follow in the wake of those who have preceded them and the result is that thousands of good men are flocking to those States, while very few comparatively speaking are taking up their abode in North Carolina.

At the last session of the General Assembly the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established, and a gentleman well qualified for the position was elected to fill it. His duties were not defined, nor is he required to make a report of his operations. I have learned that his efforts to induce immigration to our State, considering the small means at his command, have met with considerable success. Under the act of Assembly, assistant commissioners have been appointed in England, Scotland, France and Germany, by means of whom a foundation has been laid upon which to build up good results for our State. The Commissioner, with the the aid which he has received from his assistant Commissioner in England, has succeeded in establishing a line of steamers from Liverpool to Norfolk, where an office has been established to receive and forward immigrants coming to our State.

I would respectfully suggest that the duties of the Commissioner be more particularly defined, and that he be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services. Whatever legislation upon this important subject you may, in your wisdom, deem necessary to increase the prosperity and develope the resources of the State, it will be my pleasure to see faithfully executed.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I desire to call your attention to the development of the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial interests of the State, especially to the agricultural, as the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity of our land, should your protecting care be directed. To effect this great object, the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and all of the societies of a similar nature, should be encouraged and fostered in every practicable manner. Certainly the most beneficial results are obtained by collecting at the annual fairs specimens of the industry and wealth of every section, and exhibitions of the most improved implements and machinery. Our people can thus become acquainted with the processes and ideas of the most advanced in their respective departments of labor. They are thus enabled to throw off the lethargy and inertia so liable to be contracted by those residing constantly at a distance from the centres of population and wealth.

At the close of the late war, our agricultural society was prostrate. Its grounds had been for years occupied as a camp or hospital successively by the armies of the late confederacy and of the union. The officers of the society have, with commendable zeal, mainly by the collection of funds from the citizens of Raleigh, aided by small contributions from the State, been able to inaugurate fairs which have given great gratification and instruction to large numbers of our citizens. It seems to me that it would be best for every agricultural society. Instead of having separate, isolated institutions, let us have a regular organization—each county or district society sending delegates to the State institution; taking part in its deliberations; contributing to its exhibitions; aiding in its success and thereby showing, by regular system and organized action, the best products of the State, its capabilities and resources—there should be no disposition to regard the society as merely local—as belonging to Raleigh or to the central portion of the State. We ought to have pride in displaying to the world a fair sample of the productions of every county. This can only be done by harmonious co-operation by all local organizations with one single central institution, easy of access to the inhabitants of the east and west, the north and the south. The best results would flow from the generous rivalry of different sections, and the spirit and enterprise aroused by this emulation would stimulate all district and county organizations to greater exertions and to more abundant success.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom the worthy Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, shows in detail the operations of the Institution for the last official year. Its affairs have been managed with marked ability and success. There are evidences in every department that vigorous measures have been adopted for the care and comfort of the patients, for the improvement of the buildings and premises and for bringing the grounds and farm into a higher and better state of cultivation and preservation. The finances seem to have [illegible] prudently and economically manag[illegible] expenses of the [illegible]scal year ch[illegible]st of December, will not exceed [illegible] appropriation.

The Institution is filled to its utmost capacity with the unfortunate of our race, and there are now about two hundred and fifty applicants for admission on file, which cannot be favorably responded to for want of room. The advantage of early treatment in cases of insanity is universally conceded, and it is a sacred duty we owe to the afflicted, to their families and to society, to provide facilities for their care and cure. Many of these unfortunates are under constant restraint in the different parts of the State; and some of them manacled at home, while others are confined in loathsome dungeons in common jails, thus placing misfortune on a par with crime. Considering the necessity for greater accommodations for the insane; the great distance many of them have to be transported at a heavy expense in order to reach the asylum at Raleigh, and the amount appropriated by law for the support and maintenance of such as must necessarily be kept at home, I submit to the General Assembly if it would not be more economical and much more convenient to erect another asylum in the western part of the State either at Morganton, Marion or Asheville. This ought speedily to be done or additional accommodations must be made at the present asylum, or a very great number of insane persons will be left unprovided for or thrown upon the cold charity of the world.

Before dismissing this subject it is my agreeable duty to commend to your kind consideration the most excellent superintendent and his able corps of assistants and employees, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind has, according to my information, been well managed, and its affairs economically and satisfactorily administered. For a detailed account of which I refer you to the report of the Principal of the Institution, and commend such suggestions as he makes for its further improvement and usefulness to your favorable consideration.

PENITENTIARY.

The work of the State's Prison is progressing as rapidly as the limited means at the disposal of the Directors will justify, and great credit is due to the contractors for the faithful manner in which they are performing their obligations. I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minutiæ of the work as to give you an intelligent state of its progress, or to say when it will be ready for the reception of convicts. For this information, and for its past management and present condition, I refer you to the report of the Directors, which no doubt, gives a satisfactory account of their stewardship and of the work committed to their care and supervision.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS, ETC.

In connection with the subject of the Penitentiary, I desire to call your attention to the accompanying statement marked A, showing the number of pardons, reprieves, and commutations of punishment which have been granted during the time I have exercised the functions of Chief Executive of the State, together with the reasons which moved me to the exercise of such clemency.

MILITIA.

The Constitution declares that a well regulated Militia is necessary to the security of a free State. If this be true, then it is also true that North Carolina is not secure in the sense contemplated by the Constitution; for it is a well known fact that our militia is not well regulated, neither can it be under the laws now in force. I do not deem it necessary or proper for one so inexperienced in military matters as I confess myself to be, to make any suggestions to your honorable body as to the amendments necessary to be made in the law relative to the militia. This work I commend to your superior knowledge and judgment, inviting your attention to the report of the Adjutant General, which is herewith submitted; and in this connection I deem it proper to call attention to the inadequacy of the salary of this important officer, whose labors are so arduous, and whose responsibilities are so great.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By the invitation of the National Insurance Convention of the United States, lately in session in the city of New York, I appointed William H. Finch, Esq., as Special Agent to represent North Carolina in that body. There is no law requiring or authorizing such an agent, and it was done only as an act of courtesy to a highly respectable body asking it to be done. The State incurred no expense whatever by reason of this appointment. Mr. Finch has made a very interesting report of the proceedings of the convention, which is herewith transmitted to you, and from which you will be enabled to gather useful information if you shall desire to legislate with regard to the operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned that position on the 31st of March last. I immediately appointed Hon. Samuel F. Phillips to fill the vacancy. He declined on the 5th day of April to accept the appointment. The place was then tendered to Hon. Nathanial Boyden, who accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 3d day of May.

Hon. E. W. Jones, judge of the second judicial district, resigned on the 1st day of April, 1871. Hon. W. A. Moore was appointed to succeed him, and accepted on the 24th of April.

On the 3d day of May I was notified of the death of Jacob Siler, Esq., agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds. E. P. Kincaid, Esq., of the county of Cherokee, was appointed to fill the vacancy; he declined, and on the 24th of August a commission was sent to William Beal, Esq., of the same county, who has neither accepted nor declined the position. The business and responsibilities of this office have materially decreased since the amount of the bond was fixed by law. I respectfully recommend that the bond of the agent be correspondingly reduced.

George Z. French, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of New Hanover, tendered his resignation as such on the 1st of July; his resignation was accepted and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered for the 3d of August.

S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Randolph, having been elected principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, resigned on the 3d of July and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 3d of August.

Gen. A. W. Fisher tendered his resignation as Adjutant General early in August, and Gen. John C. Gorman, of Wake county, was appointed and commissioned in his stead.

Rev. S. S. Ashley resigned the office of Superintendent of Public Institutions on the 30th of September, whereupon Professor Alexander McIver was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

J. [illegible] member of the House of Rep[illegible]es from the county of Iredell, resig[illegible] the 7th of October and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

R. S. Ledbetter, Esq., Senator from the 28th District, resigned on the 11th of October and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the present General Assembly at its last session, I caused the Executive Mansion to be rented out at public auction on the 6th of May last for the residue of the year, the price for which it rented is $405.00 secured by note which fell due on the 1st day of the present month.

REPORTS.

Accompanying this communication will be found reports from State officers and the principals of the charitable institutions, &c., which are particularly commended to your attention.

CONCLUSION.

And now, gentlemen, having discharged my duty in an important, but sincere and candid manner, I again commend you and your labors to the wise superintendence and oversight of the Great Law-maker of the Universe, with the assurance that it will always afford me pleasure to co-operate with your honorable body in every effort to build up and establish the fame and prosperity of our beloved State.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 20. 1871.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December opens with an illustrated description of modern Rome. The illustrations are profuse, and afford a faithful idea of the appearance of the most noted buildings in the Eternal City. "The Haunted Lake," also illustrated, describes the home of J. Fenimore Cooper. The "French Royal Chateaux," and the "Old Norse Colonies of Greenland," are also illustrated. The remaining articles are of the sort which one always finds in this excellent magazine.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December is full of good things from Prof. Fiske, Longfellow, Bret Harte and other writers known to fame. For the coming year this magazine offers a list of attractions which will render it second to none published in the country. Holmes will appear as the "Poet at the Breakfast Table"; a complete romance by Hawthorne, the manuscript of which was recently discovered; a "Life of Jefferson," in detachable chapters, by Parton; the "Diversions of the Echo Club," and various other excellences, will certainly cause the Atlantic to be sought for by all who are fond of literary amusement.

The Revenue officers arrested a number of the citizens of Wilmington some days since, and had them placed under bonds to answer the charge of alleged violation of the revenue laws.

North Carolina Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22d.

SENATE.—Several resolutions were introduced requesting the Governor to furnish the General Assembly with information on several important subjects which he had omitted to mention in his Message. Among them was one asking for information in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad; and another for information in regard to the report of the commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Western N. C. R. R. These resolutions were adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strudwick, of Orange, offered a resolution, which was referred, instructing the judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill looking to the repudiation of the State debt.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution instructing the fraud and corruption commission to investigate the alleged frauds in the public printing. Mr. *Justice*, of Rutherford, moved to amend by inserting a "special legislative committee" in place of the other, and the resolution as amended, was passed. The committee will consist of Messrs. Jones, *Justice* and Martin.

It is charged by the radicals that the State Printer has overcharged the State some two or three thousand dollars for his work, a charge which the latter denies.—The Conservatives in the Legislature move to investigate the matter one of the first things of the session; and their action strikingly contrasts with that of the radical legislature in Holden's time, which permitted Littlefield, who was then State Printer, to rob the State of many thousands without any attempt to investigate the matter.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23d.

SENATE.—Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, introduced a bill instructing the Finance Committee to ascertain and report at an early day, a detailed statement of the public debt. The object of the bill is to ascertain the basis upon which negotiations for a compromise may be initiated. The bill caused much discussion, several Senators declaring that they would go for repudiation, before they would consent to tax the people to the extent required by the present State debt. Mr. Love, of Jackson, said that the nominal debt of the State was about $35,000,000, but the real, honest debt, was but $9,000,000, and he wanted it distinctly understood that he had no disposition to pay the nominal debt. The resolution was finally adopted.

Messages were received from the Governor to the effect that he had no official information regarding the lease of the North Carolina R. R., or the report of the Committee on Western N. C. R. R. The statement of the Governor that he knew nothing officially in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Road caused much astonishment in the Senate, and it was evidently the opinion of Senators that the Governor was insincere. Action was taken to secure the desired information.

HOUSE.—*Mabson*, colored, of New Hanover, offered a petition signed by the dregs of that negro-ridden county, asking that Messrs. H. C. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lee McAfee, of Cleaveland and F. N. Strudwick, of Orange, be expelled for alleged complicity with Ku Klux. As nothing has ever been proved against these members, and as the House alone has the right to judge of the qualifications of those who compose it, the petition, after being read, and indignantly discussed, was rejected by a vote of 58 to 36.

Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, introduced a resolution asking Hon. Z. B. Vance to resign his commission as U. S. Senator, in time to allow the General Assembly to elect another Senator in case he should still be refused admission. This is a more considerate resolution than the one introduced by Mr. Welch.

Many other bills and resolutions introduced, which will be referred to when they come up for action.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24th.

SENATE.—Mr. Merriman, of Buncombe, called up his bill to require the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. to make a report of their doings. A lengthy debate ensued on this bill, during which Mr. Flemming, of McDowell, stated that the Commission had obtained $76,000 from Geo. W. Swepson and $33,000 from S. W. Hopkins & Co., making $109,000, all of which had been paid to contractors. The Commission had also received $58,000 additional from Swepson, and the Senate evinced a strong determination to know what had been done with this amount.

There has been a great deal of dodging about on the part of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., one of the Commission, and the railroad swindlers. He has hunted Littlefield over half of Europe. The bill finally passed its second reading.

Much other business of little importance to this section was transacted.

HOUSE.—Mr. *Guyther*, of Washington, introduced a similar petition to the one from New Hanover, in reference to the expulsion of members against whom allegations of Ku Kluxism had been made. It was rejected.

The resolution to inquire into the origin of the insulting petition from New Hanover, was made the special order for to-morrow, although Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, thought this was rather hasty.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25th.

SENATE.—*Price*, col., of New Hanover, introduced another set of Ku Klux resolutions aimed at certain members of the General Assembly. As he did not know whether or not they were respectfully worded, they were returned to him to ascertain that fact.

Mr. Merrimon, of Buncombe, introduced a bill to commute, compromise, compound and adjust the State debt. Ordered to be printed.

The bill requiring the Commission on the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., to report, passed its third reading—ayes 25, nays 6.

The Judiciary Committee made a report convicting Gov. Caldwell of studied prevarication in that portion of his Message where he says the Constitution is not to blame for the high salaries and fees paid to certain officers. The salaries of the officers of the executive department, and the judiciary, were fixed by Holden's legislature, and the Constitution expressly says that these salaries shall not be increased or *diminished* during the time these officials hold office. So the Constitution ties the hands of the General Assembly in that respect.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, introduced a resolution which passed its several readings, directing the State Treasurer not to apply any money paid in by sheriffs, to the repayment of moneys borrowed under an act passed last session.—Unless this resolution passed, the Treasury would soon be empty, and there would be no funds to carry on the State government.

The resolution to inquire into the origin of the Ku Klux petitions was rejected, by a vote of 73 to 20, after an able speech from Mr. Houston, of Catawba, vindicating the dignity of the House, and the duty of members to exclude all irritating partisan questions.

A bill introduced by Mr. Settle, of Rockingham, requiring clerks of the superior courts to reside at the county seats of their respective counties, was referred.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.—SENATE.—*Price*, colored, of New Hanover, again presented his ku-klux petition. It led to a long discussion, and was finally rejected by a vote of 18 ayes to 19 nays. Several Conservative Senators voted aye in order to get the petition properly before the Senate and then vote it down.

Mr. Love of Jackson, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the bill on *per diem* and mileage, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Quite a number of bills were introduced and referred, after which Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor for information regarding citizens who had been seized by federal troops and officials, carried forcibly beyond the borders of the State, and imprisoned without a hearing. Mr. Robbins enumerated several instances where our citizens have been seized recently, and carried to South Carolina jails. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills and resolutions introduced, all of which were appropriately disposed of.

The resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether there is anything in the constitution of the U. S. inhibiting the practice of cumulative suffrage in cities and towns of this State, passed its second reading.

The resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether there is anything in section 41, acts of 1868–'69, which prevents the State from assigning her property in the N. C. R. R., and whether any contract is created by the said section, passed its second reading.

A resolution passed its several readings, inquiring of the Attorney General as to the power of the present General Assembly to re-district the State.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.—SENATE.—The engrossed resolution instructing the public treasurer not to apply any of the money received from taxes to repay the money borrowed from the special tax fund by act of March 1871, passed its several readings.

The bill in regard to mileage and *per diem* was rejected by a vote of ayes 16, nays 18.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced all of which will be duly noticed, if they interest this section, when they come up for action. A minority report recommending the reduction of *per diem* and mileage was laid upon the table, and this, we believe kills that matter for the present.

* Names of Conservative Senators and Representatives in Roman; Republicans in Italic.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Hon. Jas. M. Leach.

In its issue of Saturday last the Raleigh *Era* contained a communication signed "Citizen of Forsyth County," professing to give certain particulars of the examination of the alleged Ku Klux of Davidson, which took place in our Court House on the 21st ult. This communication contained startling misrepresentations, and had evidently been prepared in a hurry, so that it would get before the people, and perhaps prejudice many, before the truth appeared. It afforded a text to the editor of the *Era* to do Gen. Leach, perhaps unwittingly, great injustice; and we would have commented, with no little severity, upon the conduct of the *Era* and its correspondent, if the correction had not so soon followed the error. We are gratified to note that in its issue of Tuesday, the *Era* becomes awakened to the impropriety of its previous assault upon the General, and, without alluding to the conspiracy of which he was the destined victim, does him partial justice by quoting his testimony as published in the *Press*, preceding it with the following editorial remarks:

No one can charge us with being the partizan of this gentleman, either personally or politically. But whatever he may or may not be, he is, like every other human being, entitled to justice. And he shall receive from us the justice to which he is entitled. We never intend to edit a paper on any other principles, as we never have. We believe that honesty is not only the correct principle, but the best policy, in politics, as in everything else.

Unexplained the article in Saturday's *Era*,—"Important Disclosures"—taken in connection with the communication of "Citizen of Forsyth," may do Gen. Leach injustice. We therefore publish below the testimony of Gen. Leach in the case of the United States *vs* J. T. Hambrick and others; also the remarks of District Attorney Starbuck at its close. It is but just to state that there is no conflict between the testimony of Gen. Leach and the other witnesses who testified in the case.

We will now say to the *Era* that, to our own positive personal knowledge, Gen. Leach has been unalterably opposed to the Ku Klux, and all other secret political organizations or combinations of men, ever since we have edited the *Press*. Knowing him to be an astute political leader, we have permitted ourself to be guided and influenced, in many instances, in our political course, by his advice and that of other prominent Conservatives, since his nomination for Congress in May, 1870. We have had frequent private interviews with him in our sanctum and at other places, during which political matters were freely and fully discussed between us, and, *in every instance*, both during his Congressional canvass and since his election, in which we touched upon the Ku Klux troubles, *he counselled us, in strong and peremptory language, to denounce in our editorial writings, all Ku Klux organizations as not only illegal, but detrimental to the interests, not only of the Conservative party, but of the citizens of North Carolina.*—Had we the space, we might give the exact language of his advice, as nearly as we can recollect it, and our memory is pretty good. He further advised us, that while it was not incumbent upon us to be continually talking of the Ku Klux, and thus afford coveted aid to the Republican party in their wicked endeavor to make a great sectional political bugbear of the affair, yet we should not attempt to palliate the outrages committed by the Ku Klux, when once it had been fully established that such outrages *had* been committed, and were not the exaggerated offspring of partisan invention and malevolence.

These are facts; and now we ask if it is reasonable to assert that Gen. Leach favored an organization which he was continually advising this paper to denounce—a paper which, in matters affecting the Congressional interests of this District, has conscientiously endeavored to reflect his views, especially as they so closely agreed with our own.

The Message.

The most of our available space is surrendered this week to the Message of the Governor, and the Legislative synopsis. We notice that a number of our cotemporaries fail to publish the Message upon the grounds that it is too lengthy, and there are very few, and those of the Governor's own party, who find much to commend in it. The partizan shows clearly forth in many parts of the document, and especially in some of its recommendations, as, for instance, its advice to the Legislature to go back to the system of voting anywhere in the county, and on one ballot, no challenging on the day of election, &c. It is notorious that under this system fraud was rampant at the ballot-box. It is to be regretted, also, that the Governor could not avoid dragging up the harsh memories of the war. His attack upon the press and people of the State for not supporting a University which had been prostituted to partizan ends is to be deplored. No one knows better than Gov. Caldwell, what ruined that institution. But we have not space this week to comment upon the Message as we would like to do, and so we hand it over to the consideration of our readers.

Some of our cotemporaries think they have a good thing on the Raleigh *Sentinel*, because it spells the commonly accepted name of Pythias—"Pitheus." As there is no absolute rule for the orthography of all classical names, as written at present, we do not know but that the *Sentinel's* is the better spelling. Be that as it may, "Pythias" itself is wrong. The name of Damon's friend was Phintias, a Pythagorean philosopher of Syracuse. For proof of this fact we refer to the fragments of Diodorus Siculus, and the works of Valerius Maximus; also, to Anthon's Classical Dictionary, edition of '47, page 410. Pythias is a mere monkish corruption of the real name.

If Gen. Leach had remained true to his radical professions two years ago, and loyal to his government, he would not now be in trouble. The way of the transgressor is indeed hard.—*New North State.*

Your pardon, young stranger. Gen. Leach never made any radical professions; if he had done so, it would have been proved upon him long ago by his active opponents. He *is* loyal to the government, for he is serving it like an honest man, and is not robbing it like thousands and thousands who have chronic bronchitis from their persistence in loudly proclaiming their loyalty. He is *not* in trouble, but from present indications, some of the parties who conspired to give him trouble will encounter serious annoyances before long.

A new Republican weekly, called the *New North State*, comes to us from Greensboro, as the successor of Rev. Geo. Wm. Welker's paper, which died from lack of nourishment. The present adventure is under the auspices of Mr. Jos. H. Fetzer, and as it promises to be a good local paper if it lives, we gladly place it upon our exchange list, wishing the proprietors all success so far as "filthy lucre" is concerned. Further than that we regret that we cannot go.

Gen. Leach is off for Washington in a few days, and, it is understood, if any further assaults are made upon him, or even a disposition evinced to stir up the dregs of the recently exploded conspiracy against him, he is prepared to make the fur fly from some of the conspirators, who hold positions of sufficient importance to justify him in giving them a little attention, without lowering his dignity as a gentleman, and as the representative from this Congressional District.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia has reached our shores in safety at last. New York gave him a grand civic and military reception, after which he hastened to Washington to be presented to the President. He is now engaged in visiting various places of interest at the North, and will probably make a hasty tour of the South before he returns to Russia. The Northern papers are filled with accounts of his sayings, doings, appearance, surroundings, and the costly festivities in his honor, all of which, owing to there being so much of it, is becoming very dull and unreadable.

Congress meets on Monday next, and then will commence the grand tug for the next Presidency.

Thos. S. Tucker, conservative, has been elected to the lower House of the Gen. Assembly, from Iredell county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Hill. There was but a small vote polled.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—Our Court adjourned last Saturday. Only one civil case was tried, that of T. Howard Pegram *vs.* Samuel Stoltz, for slander. The trial consumed two whole days, and a large number of citizens, friends of either party, attended to hear the evidence and watch the proceedings. To the surprise of many the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, and, consequently the costs of the suit fell upon Mr. Pegram.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—We notice that our townsman, Mr. Wm. Vogler, has started in business for himself, and opened a new jewelry establishment, one door above Crosland's store. He has been North, and secured a stock of almost everything that can be enquired for in his line of business. There are now two excellent jewelry stores in town, and as competition is the life of trade, we trust the proprietors of both will be favored by Dame Fortune.

OUR SANCTUM.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Judge Cannon, just before his departure for Stokes Court, and found him to be a pleasant, sociable, companionable gentleman. While he is firmly convinced that the principles of the Republican party are correct, he is careful not to be obtrusive with them. He hopes that we will go wandering after Brother Hanes some day, and turn Republican, while we hope that the Judge will have the blindness stricken from his political eyes and become a good Conservative. The Judge's shortcomings are solely political, for personally we believe he is a moral, pious man.

Our acknowledgments are due to Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and lady, for an invitation to a party to be given on the 15th inst., by the students of the East Bend Academy. We regret that our engagements will prevent us from being present on the festive occasion, but we hope all who participate, may have, as Mark Tapley would say "a jolly good time."

We have had remarkable weather this past week. Cold, warm, wet and dry, at times when least expected. Monday was like a spring day, it was so warm and pleasant, but on Tuesday November came back to as again, and it was cold, damp, misty, and disagreeable generally.

Attention is invited to the change in the advertisement of Mr. E. A. Vogler's establishment. He has a splendid stock on hand, as we know from ocular demonstration. Give him a call.

Stokes Superior Court is now in session, but we have had no intelligence from Danbury since it began.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for the present month came early to our table, and is the favorite of our female friends, and no doubt deserves all the praise they lavish upon it. The number before us is a typographical beauty, well filled with an admirable collection of useful information, fine engravings, and fashion plates, all tending to convince the ladies that it is the best, as it is the oldest magazine of its kind, now published.

Advertising is the pole that always knocks down the most persimmons.

STATE ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Asheville *Citizen*, writing from Yancy county, charges that Virgil S. Lusk, formerly a Captain in the secession army, and now Asst. U. S. District Attorney for N. Carolina, is busily engaged in bribing and suborning witnesses. One James Lane declares that Lusk offered him a large amount of money, perfect immunity from all danger, and to enter a *nol. pros.*, in a case where he had been indicted, provided he would swear that prominent Democrats in Yancy were Kuklux, and had been guilty of crimes that would send them to the Penitentiary. Similar offers have been made by Lusk to others, and this is how these wretches purchase testimony against men whose only crime is that they hate radicalism.

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., of North Carolina was reorganized at Goldsboro on the 23rd ult., and the following officers installed: R. A. Watson, of Tarboro, M. W. G. Patriarch; Philip Thiem, of Raleigh, M. E. H. Priest; W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, R. W. G. S. Warden; A. McCabe, of Tarboro, R. W. G. J. Warden; R. J. Jones of Wilmington, R. W. G. Scribe and Treasurer; Peter Adams, of Greensboro, G. Guide; J. A. Davis, of Tarboro, G. Sentinel. The Encampment will meet again on the third Wednesday in July next, in Raleigh.

The total value of the real and personal property of North Carolina including horses, mules, jacks, jennets, goats, cattle, hogs, sheep, and also farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credit, and stock in incorporated companies, is as follows:

Value of Land	$68,240,709.00
Town Property	12,900,901.00
Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.	17,424,231.00
Farm utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credit, &c.,	22,344,378.00
Total value	$120,910,219.00

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in this county, Mr. JAMES FISHEL to Miss MARY FOLTZ, daughter of Edward Foltz.

At the bride's residence, near Bethania, on the 16th ult., Mr. D. T. CROUSE to Mrs. FANNY WINTERS.

DIED,

In this place, on the 25th ult., Mrs. AMANDA JANE VEACH, consort of J. G. Veach, aged 32 years, 9 months, and 22 days.

In this county, on the 15th ult., MRS JANE LOWDER, wife of Jonathan Lowder, aged about 66 years, having lived over 50 years in wedlock with her bereaved husband.

In this county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. SARAH PAINTER, wife of Wm. Painter.

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

A NEW STOCK
OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Christmas Presents, just received
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the *Clock, Watch* or *Jewelry line*, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.
Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

GIFT BOOKS
SUITABLE FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
WE have just received a well selected assortment of useful and attractive Books suitable for all ages and conditions, among which may be found elegantly bound editions of the American and British Poets, a complete catalogue of which will soon be issued, from which all, both far and near, can select their Christmas and New Year's Gifts, and at the same time treat themselves to the very best Fireside reading to be found.
For the seriously inclined we have such authors as Prentiss, Bickerstith, Deems, Spurgeon, Jay, &c.
For the gay we have the best Humorous books, and Novels.
For Children we have all that can be desired.
Fancy Goods AND Stationery
we have in great variety, such as
PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass, Bronze, and Marble.
PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.
KALEIDOSCOPES. Ladies' and Gents' Initial Note, LADIES COMPANIONS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, SEWING BIRDS, WALNUT WALL POCKET, WALL BASKETS, POCKET CUTLERY, DIARIES, CHROMOS AT $1 00, &c.; &c.
A NEW LOT OF
BASKETS
just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.
Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Yadkin Valley Nursery,
THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine FRUIT TREES and VINES, for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of
APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH, APRICOT, GRAPE VINES, PEAR, NECTARINE, STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at VIENNA, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C. A. E. CONRAD.
Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

AT THE STORE
OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods
selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.
A full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.
MEN'S WEAR.
Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.
NOTIONS.
A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.
BOOTS and SHOES.
A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.
LEATHER.
We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.
HATS and CAPS,
of the latest styles and in great variety.
DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,
warranted to be unadulterated.
WINDOW GLASS,
by the pane or box.
HARDWARE.
Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.
QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE
of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.
GROCERIES.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.
We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.
A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non spilling) Inkstand.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.
OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.
TO OUR CUSTOMERS.
The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.
We have the latest and most desirable styles of
DRESS GOODS,
from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also
SHAWLS
in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of
NOTIONS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Drugs and Dye Stuffs.
We keep at all times a full line of
GROCERIES:
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.
We keep the largest stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
to be found in the county.
This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.
We offer a very desirable lot of
HATS AND CAPS,
and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.
We offer also all the various articles in the
HARDWARE
line, usually needed in this section of country.
We always keep the largest and best stock of
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE
in this market.
We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of
IRON,
suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable
HOLLOW WARE.
In addition to the above we keep
Ready-Made Clothing,
BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.
We are Agents for
THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.
Our House is Headquarters for
FRIES' GOODS,
both Cotton and Woolen.
We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.
We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.
Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.
PATTERSON & CO.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my well known plantation on Brushy Fork creek, 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, containing about 150 acres, partly cleared, with a good portion of *Woods land and Meadow*. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Outhouses, Orchard, &c.
Nov. 8, 1871-45tf. J. N. BLUM.

GOOD NEWS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Warfield's Cold Water Soap
is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water*. Saves much labor and fuel.
BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS
SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.
It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.
Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.
The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.
The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.
At J. L. FULKERSON'S.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

The Frazer Axle Grease
is said to be the best. Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!!
THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

FAIR WARNING.
AS Assignee of Vogler & Co., it is my duty to collect the debts due to them and to E. A. Vogler and A. F. Pfohl. These debts can be collected in the United States Court, where the Homestead decision of our State Courts is not binding.
Call at the Store and settle and save costs of a suit in the U. S. Court. H. W. FRIES,
Aug. 13, 1871. (34.tf) Assignee of Vogler & Co.

Miss Alcott's Works.
LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

FINE
Orange & Lemon Trees
FOR SALE, The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.
FOR SALE.
IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

LIFE INSURANCE
Salem Agency.
THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.
Thos. R. Purnell.

Millinery! Millinery!!
Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,
SALEM, N. C.
HAVING removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James Fisher, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
DESIRABLY SITUATED on POPLAR STREET
J. G. VEACH.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871.-42-tf.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 2, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

PICTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

Stove for Sale.
A new Cooking-Stove with Pipe for sale.
Enquire at this office. 44-tf.

Miscellaneous Books.
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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

JOHN.

I stand behind his elbow-chair,
My soft hand rests upon his hair—
Hair whose silver is dearer to me
Than all the gold of earth could be;
And my eyes of brown
Look tenderly down
On John, *my* John.

The firelight leaps, and laughs and warms—
Wraps us both in its ruddy arms—
John, as he sits in the hearth-glow red,
Me with my hands on his dear old head—
Encircling us both
Like a ring of troth,
Me and *my* John.

His form has lost its early grace,
Wrinkles rest on his kindly face;
His brow no longer is smooth and fair,
For time has left its autograph there;
But a noble prize,
In my loving eyes,
Is John *my* John.

"My love," he says, and lifts his hands,
Browned by the suns of other lands,
In tender clasp on mine to lay;
"How long ago was our wedding day?"
I smile through my tears
And say "years and years,
My John, *dear* John."

We say no more, the firelight glows;
Both of us muse, on what—who knows?
My hands drop down in a mute caress—
Each throb of my heart is a wish to bless
With my wife's best worth
The heart and the hearth
Of John, *my* John.

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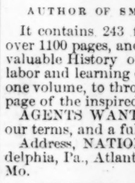

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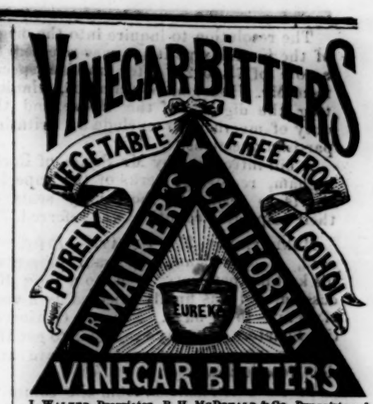
INK STANDS—Counting House and Pocket Tilden (non spilling) [illegible]

VINEGAR BITTERS



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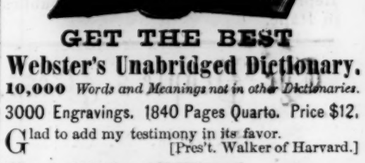

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THE LAST OF A HERMIT.

Hermits are commonly held to be creatures of romance rather than reality, yet there are such beings even in this prosaic age. A recluse died in Saline county, Kansas, a week or two ago, who for twenty long years had lived absolutely alone. He dwelt in a large cave some ten miles from the town of Petra, and nothing was known of his early career until after his death. That career then proved to have been very touching and mournful.

The hermit's name was Franklin Elliott. During the years of his solitary existence in the cave he was an object of constant speculation and curiosity. Once or twice only in the year he came into the town. He would then barter game or pelts for powder, shot and salt, seldom anything else, speaking as few words as might be, and then hastening away. Sometimes he would be seen in the woods carrying a long rifle and quantities of game. If he saw people approaching, he would try to avoid them by turning aside into the forest. If that happened to be impracticable, he would stalk moodily straight on. When spoken to he would reply briefly and coldly, and at once depart. He had "a commanding air, a proud, set face, and in spite of his squalid attire, long elfin locks, and singular mode of life, inspired as much respect as curiosity." The cave in which he lived was commodious, having been enlarged, evidently by himself, from a small hole to an apartment twenty-five feet square and ten or twelve feet high. When examined after his death it was quite void of furniture. Pieces of stone and niches in the rocky walls apparently served as chairs, tables and shelves. A rifle and fowling-piece were found, a long, broad bowie knife, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, and a number of books. Among the latter were copies of Shakespeare, Sterne, Addison, Schiller, Southey and Spenser. In one corner was a heap of blankets and skins, and on them lay the solitary occupant of the retreat—dead.

Two gentlemen had been hunting near by and were overtaken by a storm. Seeking refuge at the cave, they knocked at the heavy iron-bound door. No response being made to their repeated summons, they pressed cautiously to the inside, and saw what we have described. They also found a small tin box, such as is used by lawyers, and in this were papers that made clear the unhappy man's history. He had been well born, educated and affluent. It would appear that he must have been early in life elected to the Legislature of his native State, Kentucky. Before this he had become passionately attached to a young lady. A likeness of her, showing that she must have possessed remarkable beauty, qualified by a rather sensuous and cruel expression, was also found in the box. Sets of letters, in different hands, make the whole drama clear. "Olive," for such was her name as written on the portrait and in the letters, had led Elliott at first to think his love for her returned. In other words, she amused herself with him, after the fashion of her sex, without having any real feeling. While the game was going on some one crossed her path for whom she conceived a veritable passion. She corresponded with this fresh admirer, but lacked moral courage to tell the other one the truth. Either for this reason, or out of contemptible vanity, she kept up her affairs with both. Elliott discovered all, as letters in the tin box written by "Olive," to both himself and his rival proved; such letters, bearing the same date, were found side by side, and stained with blood, in the same package.

In the same package was a yellow printed slip cut from an old newspaper. It gave an account of a frightful duel fought between the two men with rifles at twenty-five paces. Elliott shot his antagonist through the head. The cause of the duel as described by the slip, was a dispute at cards. It described the slain man Bailey, as "handsome, brave and lax of principle." What happened afterward as regards "Olive" is unknown. Neither law nor public opinion was severe on dueling in Kentucky a quarter of a century ago, so that there was no particular reason for Elliott to fly. He went abroad, however, and seems to have remained in Europe two or three years. Whether moved to return and to seek a solitary life by the stings of conscience or by the misery of a broken heart can only be conjectured. It is only known that he did return, that he abandoned friends and society forever, and lived like the melancholy Jacques, in an "abandoned cave," until death mercifully closed his eyes. The compassionate will be glad to be told that tender hands reverently disposed the poor outcast's remains gave them decent burial, and marked the spot with a memorial stone. Upon it is inscribed "Franklin Elliott. A stranger, November 7, 1871."—*N. Y. Times.*

The broken levees in the Mississippi river, just above New Orleans, present just now a very threatening aspect. In two places the embankments have tumbled into the river, and a mile or two of new levee must be constructed within forty or fifty days, or the city of New Orleans will be subjected to a deluge at the first rise of the winter floods. The danger is imminent. Two hundred thousand people and two hundred millions of property are in jeopardy unless the levee be at once securely reconstructed.

A HOUSE WHERE MEN NEVER LAUGH.

How do you think you would like to live, fearing every moment to be blown up, not daring to speak loud, to jar anything, for fear of starting an explosion that would send you in an instant to the other world?

You don't think it would be very pleasant? well it isn't; yet hundreds of men live just in that state, work, receive pay, and live, year after year, in the very sight of death, as it were; all, that the world may have gunpowder.

You can easily guess that these men go about very quietly, and never laugh.

You know that gunpowder is very dangerous in a gun, or near a fire, but perhaps you don't know that it is equally dangerous all through the process of making.

A powder-mill is a fearful place to visit, and strangers are very seldom allowed to go into one. They are built far from any town, in the woods, and each branch of the work is done in a separate building. These houses are quite a distance from each other, so that if one blows up, it won't blow up the rest. Then the lower parts of the building are made very strong, while the roofs are very lightly set on. So that if it explodes, only the roof will suffer.

But, in spite of every care, sometimes a whole settlement of the powder-mills will go off almost in an instant, and every vestige of the work of years will be swept away in a few seconds.

But though you feel like holding your breath to look at it, it is really a very interesting process to see. It is made, perhaps you know, of charcoal, saltpeter and brimstone. Each of these articles is prepared in a house by itself; but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building is an immense millstone, rolling round and round in an iron bed. In this bed, and under the stone are put the three fearful ingredients of gunpowder. There they are thoroughly mixed and ground together.

This is a very dangerous operation, because if the stone comes in contact with its iron bed, it is very apt to strike fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark would set off the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches thick in the bed; the wheel which goes by water-power, is started, and every man leaves the place. The door is shut, and the machinery left to do its terrible work alone. When it has run long enough, the mill is stopped, and the men come back. This operation leaves the powder in hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where these cakes are broken up into grains, and of course is quite as dangerous as the last one. But the men can't go away from this, they are obliged to attend it every moment; and you may be sure no laugh or joke is ever heard within its walls. Every one who goes in has to take off his boots, and put on rubbers, because one grain of the dangerous powder, crushed by the boot, would explode the whole in an instant.

The floor of this house is covered with leather, and is made perfectly black with the dust of the gunpowder. It contains a set of sieves, each one smaller than the last, through which the powder is sifted, and an immense groaning and laboring mill, where it is ground up, while men shovel it in with wooden shovels. The machinery makes a great deal of noise, but the men are silent, as in other houses. The reckless crashing of the machinery even, seems to give a greater horror, and one is very glad to get out of the house.

The glazing-house comes next. Glazing is done by mixing black lead with the powder, to give it a black and shining look. The powder is put into barrels, which revolve for several hours. That polishes the grains by their rubbing together. The black lead is put with them, and they revolve several hours more. Of course the dust flies from all these operations, and the workmen silent, like the rest, look like very black negroes, working in the blackest of powder, in a room whose walls and floors are blacker than the rest, if possible. It has a very singular look to a stranger, and, added to the horrible silence, makes one feel that the whole world has gone into mourning. Often, the gunpowder, revolving so rapidly in the barrels, gets very hot; so this, too, is a dangerous operation.

The stoving house is the next on the list, and there the gunpowder is heated on wooden trays. It is very hot, and no workmen stay there. From there it goes to the packing house, and is put up in barrels, kegs and canisters.

Safely through all these houses, it goes at last to the storehouse. One feels like drawing a long breath to see the fearful stuff safely packed away out of the hands of men in this curious house.

You've heard of things being dry as a powder house, but you wouldn't think this house very dry. It is almost imbedded in water. The roof is one big tank, kept full of water. Did you ever hear of a water roof before? Instead of steps to go in, there are shallow tanks of water, through which every one must walk to the door.

In none of these powder houses is any light allowed except sunlight. The wages are good, the day's work is short, ending always at three or four o'clock. But the men have a serious look, that makes one think every moment of the danger, and glad to get away.

Though curiosity may take a man once to visit a powder mill, he has no desire to go the second time; and he feels all the rest of his life, that for once he has been very near death.

Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England, has found time outside of his diplomatic duties, to go into private business speculations on his own accounts. The English people are disgusted, and our own people disgraced; for this is the first time an ambassador of the United States to the most exclusive Court of Europe, has ever lowered his dignity by being concerned in private pecuniary speculations. But radicalism is ashamed of nothing, and in pursuit of the "almighty dollar," has no regard whatever for propriety.

The Prince of Wales is seriously ill. At first the despatches said he had typhoid fever, but later intelligence is to the effect that he exhibits symptoms of the disease of which his father, Prince Albert, died.

Hyde Park Caves In.

TWENTY ACRES OF HOUSES TUMBLE INTO A COAL PIT—A SENSATION OF THE WEE SMA' HOURS.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 16.—Hyde Park has again been visited by one of those catastrophies peculiar to mining regions. About 3 o'clock this morning the citizens of that portion of our city lying south of Main street, and in the neighborhood of Scranton avenue, were startled from their slumbers by a rumbling, crashing noise, and a tumbling of the earth and their buildings as of an earthquake. So violent were the shocks and so loud the noise, that they fled terror-stricken from their dwellings. After the first paroxysm of fright had passed, the cause of the terrible alarm became apparent. The mines of the first vein of the Oxford shaft had caved in, causing the earth to settle some two feet and forming great cracks in the surface. The area of ground, which is thickly covered by buildings and handsome dwellings, is about twenty acres, extending from Main street to a point west of the Welsh Calvinistic Church running diagonally northeast to Chestnut street. This boundary of the fall is marked by a crack which varies in width and depth. This crack, passing through the front yard of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, goes through the dwelling and store of Mr. Thomas Phillips, Herman's Hotel, and the adjoining property, breaking their walls and rocking the buildings from cellar to garret. Crossing Scranton avenue it crosses the corner of Fellow's Hall building, breaking open the foundation walls and causing a large opening in the brick wall, and in fact injuring the entire building. From this point it runs in an easterly direction, through the property of Dr. Health, Daniel Howell, D. T. Richards, Esquire Snyder, and others to Chestnut street; from thence diagonally to Scranton avenue, where traces of the fall are lost. But the effects of the fall are still visible in the settling of the earth about Mr. Heerman's residence and other dwellings between this point and the place from which we first started. In all of the buildings, and particularly those of Messrs. Phillips, Richards, Howell, and the hotel and Odd Fellow's Hall, is the destructive effects of this disaster most clearly visible, as hardly any part of them remains uninjured. Walls and ceilings, broken floors, sunken windows, broken wainscotting torn loose, while cisterns, wells and cellars have literally lost their bottoms, causing a destruction of property amounting to $30,000. There were three distinct shocks, each one loud enough to arouse everybody. In a few minutes Main street was crowded with men, women and children, who were greatly frightened. When the residence of Mr. D. T. Richards was shaken the family were compelled to flee in order to save their lives; so great was the destruction the house must be rebuilt. The Heerman house is so badly used up it must be torn down. The post-office has sunk some eighteen inches, and still continues settling. A large cistern in the kitchen of Daniel Howell was pierced, and is now dry. In fact not a drop of water can be had in any cistern, in any part of the injured portion. The houses of J. H. Millspaugh, William Price, Judge W. G. Ward, S. Mears and Mr. Ashby were badly damaged. The Oxford shaft is situated in the center of the Hyde Park, and is the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, having been purchased by them in 1868 from Selden, Scranton & Co. The vein which caused such a terrible scare this morning is known as the Diamond Vein, and has not been worked by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. On this ground they claim that no damages will be paid, and if the losers will insist, the former owners must bear the brunt. The fall which occurred some four years ago in another portion of Hyde Park, at which time so much damage was done, was not near so disastrous in its results.—*N. Y. World.*

History of the Cent.

The old red cent is rapidly passing away out of the United States currency, and it will not be long before it will only be known in memoirs and numismatic collections. Its history is a matter of sufficient interest for preservation. The cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the Goddess of Liberty—a French Liberty, with flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French Liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on the cent. The next head or figure succeeding this—the staid classic dame with a fillet around her hair, came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered in the lapse of time.

The Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate have adopted measures looking to a reduction of the tax on tea, coffee, sugar, salt, coal, and iron, which will probably meet the views of both Houses. The scamps kept the tax on as long as they could, in spite of the grievous burden it imposed on the people, and now that a Presidential election is coming off next year, they remove it in order to get a little party capital.

It is estimated that the forest-fires in the North-Western States destroyed no less than 1,800 lives. This seems almost beyond belief, yet it is, no doubt, very near the truth.

"Whiskey is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones.

"But," said Jones, "don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?"

"Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt, till they are too strong to be broken.

News Items.

STATE ITEMS.

The murderers of the Westen family in Rutherford county, Columbus Adair, Gowan A[illegible] and Martin Baynard, were convicted [illegible]ult., the trial having lasted [illegible]7th. Judge Cloud passed sen[illegible] but an appe[illegible] Court. [illegible] political in this vile [illegible] the victims were a col[illegible] family. The wretches [illegible] understand, are Radicals. [illegible] this explanation because of [illegible] propensity of the radical journals to give a political complexion to almost every crime of the kind that is committed in the State.

A letter was received in Asheville, on the 22nd ult., says the *Citizen*, from Mr. Woodfin, stating that he had effected a compromise with Littlefield and his fellow swindlers. "Terms not stated; but supposed by those familiar with the matter, to be $300,000 in cash, and $300,000 secured by Railroad interest, lands, &c., in Florida." The latter will probably be as worthless as the notorious Florida bonds which Littlefield once tried to palm off on Mr. Woodfin. But what is $600,000 out of $7,000,000? That is the question.

The Roanoke *News* tells of a disease that has existed for some time past in certain portions of Northampton county and elsewhere, which is terrible in its character and often fatal in its results. The symptoms are exactly similar to those of yellow fever and the patient suffers as much as with the latter disease. There have been some thirty cases in Northampton recently, some of them fatal, but the physicians have learned to manage the disease, and stop the mortality. It is not thought to be epidemic, but to result from severe malarial causes.

R. T. Long, the radical candidate for State Senator in Richmond and Moore counties, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Ledbetter, conservative, has been elected by a small majority. This result is probably owing to a mistake made by some of the Conservatives of Moore, who cast their votes for Dr. Shaw, instead of Mr. Worthy, thinking that Shaw was the regular Conservative nominee.—The radicals assisted in keeping up this delusion, by talking and electioneering against Shaw, and saying not a word about Worthy.

We learn from the Goldsboro *Messenger*, that a little schooling and a good deal of natural depravity, have got a young negro lad, Wesley Smith, into trouble in Wayne county. The scamp was detected altering orders given him on Mr. John H. Powell for picking cotton. In a number of instances he had increased and almost doubled the amount of pounds mentioned in the orders; and in one or two cases he had forged the order altogether. He was committed to jail, in default of $400 bail, on the charge of forgery.

Says the Tarboro *Southerner*: "We do not hesitate to say, (and in this assertion we are sustained by a large majority of the people of the State), that no responsible, reliable and correct paper exists at the State Capital, be they Whig, Democrat or Republican." Unless there is some speedy reform discernable in the journals at the capital, we shall feel compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the *Southerner's* opinion. The conduct of these journals has wearied the people of this northwestern country.

Speaking of the fat men, the Wilmington *Journal* is reminded that there is a man in Weldon who is said to have weighed, some months ago, 584 pounds. He is now so fat that locomotion is exceedingly difficult, and it is said that a boy has to roll along behind him a patent wheelbarrow to support a very important part of his person, and to keep it from dragging along on the ground. We do not ask our readers to put implicit faith in this story of the *Journal's*.

At Duplin Superior Court last week, Melissa Welsh, colored, was tried and convicted on the charge of poisoning the family of Mr. Carroll. The prisoner had put fly poison and some kind of poisonous herb in the pot while the cook was preparing dinner. The family, after eating, all became deathly sick, but timely medical aid saved their lives. The evidence was positive. Judge Russell sentenced her to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

The general impression is, says the Tarboro *Southerner*, that the Wilmington Fair was a decided failure in many respects; a poor exhibition and universal dissatisfaction—cause, too many fairs. It is to be hoped that the *Southerner* has been misinformed. Wilmington, the largest city in North Carolina can certainly have "the Fair paramount" if she so determines.

The Tarboro *Southerner* very properly remarks that the managers of the Raleigh papers would best consult public decency and propriety by speaking less of their own concerns. Nobody, outside of their respective offices, is interested in the personal controversies indulged in by the different editors; and nobody cares to read a personal tirade when it simply involves personal abuse or self-laudation.

The United States Circuit Court met in Raleigh on the 25th ult. Judges Bond and Brooks presiding, though the former was absent for the first day or two. We learn from the *Carolinian* that the dockets were made up as follows: Criminal cases, 170; Libel cases, 111; Civil cases, 123; Equity, 23. The old order of trying cases was reversed,—the libel cases coming first instead of the criminal. About 500 Kuklux cases are on the docket to be tried.

On Sunday week, a gentleman living in Raleigh, returning suddenly to his house, caught three little boys, the oldest not over twelve years of age, deliberately ransacking the premises and helping themselves to whatever they fancied. They had gained admission by a false key. He deprived them of their plunder, and then, his heart melting at their pleadings, he bade them "go and sin no more."

If you always live with those who are lame, you will yourself learn to limp.

Col. S. L. Fremont, for many years past identified with the interests of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has resigned his position of Engineer and Superintendent of that Road, and is succeeded by Capt. John F. Devine. Col. Fremont will henceforth devote all his energies to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., of which for more than a year past he has been the Superintendent.

Miss Fannie Fisher, of Salisbury, prom[illegible] authoress. Readers of [illegible] through with "Morton [illegible] it is announced that a new novel [illegible] entitled, Dr. Semple's Opportunity," is ready for the public. Whoever is in want of the works of our talented North Carolina novelist, should apply at the Book Store in Salem.

On Saturday week, 100 acres of land, belonging to Mrs. Wimberly of Wake, and a still and fixtures, were sold in front of the Court House in Raleigh, for alleged violation of the revenue law. The whole property brought only $50, and the poor woman bought it in. No man would bid against her as soon as it became known that this land was all she possessed in the world.

Sepaugh, who was recently shot by a brother of Deputy U. S. Marshal Scoggins, in Cleveland county because he refused to be arrested without a warrant, is dead.—The murderer has not been arrested, nor have any steps been taken to bring him to justice for this bloody crime.

The *Carolinian* says that about 200 Kuklux prisoners arrived in Raleigh on Saturday evening last, under the care of Deputy U. S. Marshal Scoggins, to stand their trial before the U. S. Court. These prisoners, like all others, are mostly young men, from the west, and of the humbler walks of life.

The residence of Mr. Allen J. Rasberry, near Mt. Olive, Wayne county, was consumed by fire on the night of the 13th ult., with nearly all its contents. The fire originated, says the Goldsboro *Messenger*, in the garret, from a break in the chimney, and when discovered, was too far under way to be subdued.

Jackson Belch was arrested in Baltimore on the 24th ult., by reason of a telegraphic despatch from the Sheriff of Hertford county, N. C., stating that he had murdered T. C. Evans in that county. The prisoner confessed his crime, and was held for a requisition from Gov. Caldwell.

Dr. Blacknall, proprietor of the Yarborough House in Raleigh, subscribes, it is said, to every paper published in North Carolina, without regard to its religion or politics. He also subscribes to many out of the State. It is no wonder the reading room of the Yarborough is so attractive.

W. F. Davis, Esq., formerly a banker of Boston, Mass., has purchased the hotels and grounds at Kittrell's Springs, in this State, and intends to make of them one of the most desirable places of summer resort in North Carolina.

William E. Peace, Esq., of Granville, was, a few days since, badly injured by being struck upon the head with an axe by a negro man, whom he had just rebuked for abusing an old colored woman. The negro fled.

Some thief bored through the window of Mr. B. V. Armstrong's store at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, on the night of the 22nd ult., and, having effected an entrance carried off a quantity of goods.—The loser is looking after his midnight despoiler.

Wilmington, boasts the *Star*, has the champion fat man. His complexion is colored, and he weighs 307 pounds in his boots. Pshaw! Forsyth, Surry and Davidson can beat that all hollow. What do you say to an average of 350 pounds, on a rough guess?

The Battleboro *Advance* says that Miss Mary Westray died suddenly at her home in Nash county one day last week. Immediate cause of death supposed to be a burn which she had received the day before.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* and the Associated Press Company having come to terms, that paper now receives the regular telegraphic despatches, and the *Carolinian*, therefore, no longer enjoys the monopoly.

Brown & Brother, of Davie Co., have had five boxes of tobacco seized for having upon them stamps which had already been used. At least, such is the allegation.

Thieves entered the gin house of Mr. L. J. Rhem, near Newbern, some nights since, and robbed it of from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton seed.

The Sheriff of Wilkes has paid into the State Treasury the taxes due from that county, amounting to $5,189,81.

S. Augustus Brown, of this State, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

Judge Settle is expected home from Peru about the middle of this month.

Sweet potatoes are selling in New Berne at 30 cents per bushel.

GENERAL NEWS.

A despatch from Washington city to the New York *World* say: A "NATIONAL REFORM PARTY" is already talked of here, by name as well as principle, and even several tickets have been suggested in conservative political circles, consisting of both Republicans and Democrats. The main idea with the moderate Republicans seems to aim at one of their number for President, and a liberal Democrat for Vice President." That is the talk. All sensible Democrats are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is nonsense to challenge defeat every time because of obsolete ideas when there is now a glorious opportunity for coalition and reform.

Notwithstanding all denials of the fact, the Kuklux Congressional Committee have decided to recommend to the President the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain parts of Florida.

Heavy snow-falls at various places in the North and West.

Warmouth, the Republican Governor of Louisiana, delivered a speech a few days since in which he made a bold and aggressive assault upon Gen. Grant's administration. He said that Grant and his friends cared nothing for the South, except to annoy and persecute the people, and turn their misfortunes to account for partisan capital. As the radical party is hopelessly split in Louisiana, this speech of the Republican Governor, who leads the anti-Grant wing, is looked upon as a bid for the favor of the Democracy, whose State Convention meets in a few days.

The Hartford C[illegible] [illegible] publican [illegible] party has become [illegible] ized by their continuance in power, and the easy habits engendered by lack of opposition. Upon the main question, the party has been so strong that all sorts of corruption and dishonesty have thriven under it." With this declaration of its disgust, at things as they [illegible] [illegible] demand for Refor[illegible]

The steamship *City of New London*, running between New York and Norwich, Conn., was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 22nd ult., in the Thames river, a few miles below Norwich. Seventeen persons perished in the disaster, and the vessel with its valuable cargo was consumed. Three of the passengers who lost their lives were merchants of Norwich.

The people of South Carolina have succeeded in protecting that important enterprise, the Blue Ridge Railroad, from the blighting radical influence which has ruined the State finances, and therein they were more fortunate than the people of North Carolina. At an annual meeting of the stockholders recently, a Board of Directors was elected, consisting of leading and influential citizens of the State.

Many medical men have the opinion that red clover is a remedy for cancer.—The Knoxville *Press* gives the case of a lady in Georgia who has been cured by the external and internal use of a decoction of red clover, and numerous similar instances are reported to exist in Tennessee. It is asserted by those who have witnessed its wonderful effects, that red clover is the long sought specific for this terrible disease.

A steamer filled with Mohammedan pilgrims on their way from Alexandria, Egypt, to the sacred shrine of the prophet at Mecca, recently came in collision with another vessel at sea, and sunk. Seventy-five of the pilgrims were drowned. According to the Mohammedan religion these victims, being engaged in a holy journey, go straight to Paradise.

An accident occurred on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, near Buford's Station, Va., on the 14th ult., by which one woman was killed and eight or ten persons severely injured. There was a broken rail on the track, which threw off the baggage and passenger cars, one of the latter being precipitated down an embankment some fifty or sixty feet deep.

The New York *World* of the 18th ult., says that the dreaded small-pox seems to have obtained a strong foothold in that city, and the number of cases is increasing. Great fears are entertained that the epidemic will become general, from the fact that its appearance is not confined to any particular locality, but now cases appear at very isolated parts of the city.

A despatch from New York, dated 18th ult., says that notice has been given that the painters, bricklayers, house-smiths, stair-builders and carpenters' unions will withdraw from the Workingman's Union, as the latter is being used mostly to advance the interests of politicians.

A boy hunting squirrels in Wisconsin recently, came across two buck deer with their horns so locked together that they could not separate, and he shot both. After the animals were killed it was found that the horns could not be parted without breaking them.

A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Brazil, owing to the ill-treatment of some German naval officers in a street-fight in Rio Janeiro. Germany is fitting out three war vessels to demand satisfaction of Brazil.

Two companies of U. S. Infantry, returning from Fort Browning to Fort Scott on the 24th ult., were caught in a violent snow storm, and a number of the men badly frozen. Some of them will lose their toes, and others their feet.

A wife in Davenport, Iowa, who would'nt endure her drunken and abusive husband any longer, took advantage of his absence one day, sold out their household goods and disappeared with the proceeds.

The powder magazine of the celebrated fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, blew up on the 18th ult., killing three soldiers and wounding many. The supply of powder for ten years' siege escaped in the explosion.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba are now sending all persons arrested for implication in the rebellion, to the Isle of Pines, where they will be tried. Their trial in Havana will be likely to cause disturbance.

The revolution in Mexico is making headway. The Government troops under Gen. Valentino, were recently defeated and routed by the revolutionists in Durango.

The National Savings Bank and the Bowling Green Savings Bank, both of New York city, suspended payment on the 18th ult., owing to a run upon them.

The negroes on the western coast of Africa are said to be dying very rapidly of small-pox. This disease seems to be all over the world this season.

The following is the official vote for Governor in the recent elections in Maryland: Whyte, conservative, 73,959; Tome, radical, 58,824. Whyte's majority, 15,135.

There were 153 deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week, which is an increase of 20 over the previous week.

Small-pox is raging in Cincinnati, in which city there were 60 deaths from the disease last week.

The people at Red Oak, Iowa, are buying corn at 15 cents per bushel, to use as fuel, it being cheaper than coal.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

A correspondent of the New York *World* presents a scheme for the election of an anti-Grant President, which he calls "the active policy." The Richmond *Whig* condenses his ideas as follows: It—the scheme—proposes that the anti-Grant people shall hold no national convention and adopt no platform at all. This was the policy adopted by the Whigs in the Harrison and Taylor campaigns, when they were successful. "Run a ticket simply, and let the men who compose that ticket be their own platform." As a part of this platform, he proposes that each State shall vote for the candidate most acceptable to its people—or, in other words, for Presidential electors, who shall be free, after voting for the preference of their State, to vote for the next man most acceptable to them, and best calculated to defeat the gang in power. The original intent of the Constitution was that the people should choose electors and that these should choose a President and Vice President. Such is still the letter of the supreme law, and it is obeyed, but only as a formality. By dispensing with a national convention and devolving the selection of a President and a Vice President upon the electoral college, would, the author of the scheme thinks, revive the spirit of the Constitution in this respect, and, under existing circumstances be wise policy.

There is no fault to be found with the foregoing, but much to commend, especially in-so-far as it contemplates a return to the usages of our honored fathers, and a revival of the patriotic spirit which animated them. Still, this is no time for too many experiments. There is but one experiment which needs to be attempted now, and its vastness, comprehensiveness, and the importance of its results should it be successful, makes it paramount and gives it prominence over all others. This experiment is the bringing together upon one broad, constitutional, patriotic and *truly* republican platform, every man in the country, no matter with what party he has affiliated, or what political name he may adopt for himself, who is opposed to Grant, military domination, radicalism, centralization, consolidation, official demoralization, public robbery, and the natural end of all these evils—despotism.

None of the parties, and we believe there are some five hundred and more under bonds, charged with belonging to the Ku Klux, will be tried at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Raleigh.—They have all been postponed until next summer; and there is hardly any doubt as to the correctness of the opinion expressed by a cotemporary that the radical programme will be to delay these trials until just before the election so as to create as much excitement as possible. This is all wrong. The Constitution of the United States provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a *speedy* and public trial" and the Court, consequently, has no right to keep the accused in a state of feverish uncertainty as to their fate, especially when it is so plain that the delay is occasioned by partizan considerations. The accused should be tried at this term of the Court; those against whom outrages are proved should be promptly punished, while those against whom nothing can be proved should be released from the hands of the law and their mental worriment ended.

That dreadful disease, the small-pox, is still on the increase in the North. In Philadelphia it is getting worse and worse.—The number of deaths caused by it in that city, for the week ending Saturday evening last, was 233, being an increase of 80 over the previous week. In New York the mortality, *as reported*, is not so heavy, being hardly the third of that in Philadelphia, but the disease is rapidly spreading, in spite of all the authorities can do. In such very large cities, it is almost impossible, no matter how stringent the laws may be, to get every one vaccinated, and vaccination is the only safe-guard.

Our Legislative synopsis is condensed from the reports published in the several Raleigh papers. We rely mainly upon the *Sentinel*, but as that paper misses us frequently, we fall back upon the *Carolinian* and *Era*. There is not much difference in the character of the reports of these three papers. One seems to be as reliable as another, and none of them quite as full, explanatory and satisfactory as we might desire.

We are glad to notice that our old "chum" and fellow-laborer, Geo. C. Wilde, Esq., has connected himself with the Richmond *Whig*. As a local reporter, Mr. Wilde has few equals and no superior. If his talents are allowed full play, he will soon make the city department of the *Whig* sparkle all over, for there is just the right sort of acid in him.

TOBACCO SEIZURE.—Messrs. Charles & Bessent, of Jerusalem, Davie county, are very busy just now invoking benedictions upon the heads of the revenue officers.—A few days since the garret of their store was invaded and thirty-four boxes of tobacco seized. The *Carolinian* states that the seizure was made by Assessor W. F. Henderson.

We are pleased to announce that Rev. J. HENRY SMITH, of Greensboro, will deliver a lecture on Thursday evening, 14th inst., under the auspices of the Salem Reading Club. Admittance 25 cents.

The Public Printing---Whose Bull is Gored this Time?

The Republican papers of this State have tried to make it appear, in default of anything else to make a fresh fuss about, that tremendous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury by the public printer, and the leading organ of the party, the *Era*, has published column after column reiterating the charges and endeavoring to invest them with peculiar importance. In order to obliterate the remembrance of the outrageous frauds committed by its own party when in power in this State, perhaps this was the aptest and cheapest, as it was the most hackneyed, movement the *Era* could make. The General Assembly, however, as soon as it convened, appointed a special committee to investigate the matter, and ascertain if there was any just cause for all this pother; for the Conservative majority in that body, unlike the radical majority in the last General Assembly, will not permit even the least suspicion of fraudulent practices on the part of any of their appointees. The report of this special committee has not yet been published; but from what we can understand of the matter at issue, it all grows out of a simple difference of opinion as to the typographical measurement by which the public printer has a right to charge for his work—(m quadrat or letter m, a professional technicality which it would take us some time to fully explain—one of these printed lines however, holds twenty-two m letters, while it would hold only nineteen m quadrats.) The money difference involved in this difference of measurement, amounts in the whole year's printing, to some two or three thousand dollars all told; and if the public printer is correct in his interpretation of the arrangement or contract between the joint Committee on Public printing and himself, then his measurement is the proper one: if he has misinterpreted the contract, he can readily be set right, and so, under any circumstances, the State has not and can not be *defrauded* of one farthing by the public printer.

We have alluded to this matter not for the purpose of defending the public printer, for he not only needs no defence at our hands, but we candidly confess that we do not care a copper cent about him or his printing. Our main intention is to expose the *animus*—the moving spirit—of the radical press in this thing. They know full well that their party is sunk over eyes and ears in corruption, and that their garments are stained through and through with fraud—they know that the people know it, and they know furthermore that this corruption and fraud of their party is so patent, so flagrant, so notorious, and so incessant, that it is of no use for them to try to explain it away. Consequently they fall back upon the worn-out old dodge of saying to their accusers, "You're another." They go nosing about like foxes, trying to discover something which they can distort into a semblance of their own rascality, and fasten it upon the Conservatives. Wonderfully virtuous they are, indeed, now that we have a Legislature that will not steal itself, nor let anybody else steal. It was far different when they and their radical friends controlled the Legislature, elected the swindler Littlefield as public printer, and allowed him to defraud the State Treasury of thousands upon thousands. Not a word escaped them then, but on the contrary, they endeavored in every conceivable way, to cover up his malfeasances and robberies.

Even now these irrepressibly virtuous radical journals are so full of pious anguish over the facts, that they have not the heart to tell their readers one word about the enormous swindling in the item of public printing, which has been perpetrated this very year in South Carolina by the radical officials of that State, aided and abetted by their radical friends in the Legislature. Pitying their voiceless grief, we will tell the story for them. First, the Legislature, last winter, appropriated $30,000 for the public printing. This amount was quickly gobbled up. Then, sums to the amount of $68,904.90 additional, were paid out of the Treasury, for ostensibly the same purpose, on warrants signed by the radical Governor. Finally, the Clerks of the two Houses, issued their warrants approved by the Governor and Auditor, for $103,651.44, for publishing the laws passed at the last session. This makes an aggregate of $202,556 34 taken from the State Treasury in ten months, by the radical thieves of South Carolina, ostensibly for public printing purposes. At least three fourths of this amount, or $150,000 in round numbers, was stolen as openly and shamelessly as men can possibly steal.

These facts are notorious and undeniable; and now that the radical journals have been, most likely, by this time, corrected on the score of public printing in this State, and convinced that a Conservative printer has not stolen even so much as two thousand dollars, will they not pour out a little of their indignation, while it is yet warm, upon the shameless villains of their own party, who have stolen by means of the public printing in the past ten months, no less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the wronged, plundered, oppressed and poverty stricken people of South Carolina?

THE MORAVIAN ALMANAC.—Rev. S. Thos. Pfohl, of this place, has handed us a copy of this neat little almanac for 1872. Upon looking over it, we find that it is not only an interesting and convenient Moravian year book for 1872, but it possesses a permanent value, and will be used as a reference for years to come. Much of the information it contains is not accessible to ordinary readers, and in this condensed form cannot be obtained elsewhere. Copies of this almanac can be obtained at the office of Mr. Pfohl at the very moderate price of ten cents each.

The President's Message.

The Message of President Grant was read in Congress on Monday last. It is not of exceeding length, being about one half as long as the recent Message of Governor Caldwell. The following is a brief synopsis of its contents, as telegraphed from Washington City by the Associated Press Company:

The President states that the relations of the United States with foreign powers continue friendly. He refers to the settlement of the dispute about the Alabama claims, by the late treaty at Washington, and says that the example thus set may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men who are now retained to settle national disputes by the bayonet and broadsides.

In relation to the Catacazy question, the President says that the inexcusable course of the Russian minister, had rendered it necessary for the President to ask the minister's recall, and to decline to receive that functionary any longer. He says that it was impossible for him, with self respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the nation, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government, after his personal abuse of Government officials, and after his improper interference by various means in the relations between this country and other powers. The Government had therefore been released from further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy and another Minister had been commissioned who was entirely unobjectionable.

He commends the minister and consul in France for their course in protecting the interests of German subjects in Paris during the war. He informs Congress that in conformity with the established precedent, he has recognized the change in government in Rome and the Italian States. He speaks of the continued friendly relations between Russia and the United States, referring to the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and to the hospitable reception given to him.

He recommends the education of four American youths in Japan and four in China, and gives the history of the difficulty in Corea and leaves the subject to the action of Congress.

As to the Cuban affairs, he says that he has instructed the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to protect the lives and liberties of bona fide citizens of the United States and dignity of the flag, and expresses the hope that all pending questions between the United States and Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided both powers.

He recommends that Congress take measures to support the lines of steamships between San Francisco and Japan, also to take steps to bring about a return to specie payment; also to unite the telegraphic system with the postal system of the United States.

He defends the policy pursued in reference to the stoppage of Kuklux outrages, and expresses the belief that out of the very numerous arrests made, no innocent person is now in custody. In regard to polygamy in Utah, he relates the action of the Federal Courts and authorities there, and says that the Mormons will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion; but suggests whether children already born under the Mormon system should not be legitimatized.

He recommends the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those on spirits, malt liquors and tobacco, and stamps; also, the revision of the tariff. He says that the Indian peace policy has thus far resulted favorably, and he recommends the formation of a territorial government in the Indian Territory.

He suggests the removal of all political disabilities under the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and says that it will be a happy time for the Southern States when their old citizens shall again take an interest in public affairs.

The Wilmington *Journal* made its appearance on the first of the month in a new and beautiful dress throughout. The type is smaller than that previously in use, and the size of the paper is slightly diminished, but it contains more matter than formerly. The *Journal* deserves all its fine apparel, for no paper has battled more chivalrously for the interests of the State than it has done. It is, without exception, the most ably edited of all the Conservative-Democratic papers in the State, and occupies a a position in the ranks of North Carolina journalism second to none. Its views upon the topics of the times are generally sound, and its utterances are listened to with respect and confidence; and, finally, it is one of the few papers in the State that can assume to "lead off" on political issues, without having its right to do so questioned by envious rivals, or its action ridiculed as presumptuous by carping opponents.

The Richmond Whig.

This sterling old journal—heaven bless its honest heart!—enters in a few weeks upon its forty-ninth year, and is as vigorous as ever, notwithstanding all the hard battles it has fought and all the heavy toil it has endured in defence of republican liberty. With nearly half a century upon its honored head, it exhibits the natural effects of a well-spent youth and manhood, and makes its daily bow undisturbed by the rheumatic pains and neuralgic grips which are so common at that time of life, and which render their victim morose, irritable and disagreeable generally. There is nothing disagreeable about the *Whig*.—Always fresh, sparkling, vivacious and alert, it is ready at any moment to turn upon an opponent, and courteously knock the conceit out of him in the space of a dozen lines. Detesting meanness, fraud, sectionalism, strife, and the petty tyranny of pettier men, "it is for a united country, for peace and tranquility, for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, for an honest administration, and for the restoration of the Government to the track in which the sages and patriots of the past placed it." Success to the brave, old *Whig*; it will surely live until long after the accomplishment of all its dreams, and hopes and efforts. It is one of those substantial old Virginia institutions which were not born to die in a hurry, but to live a patriarchal life of centuries, venerated and blessed, and then, like Enoch, "go up" in a blaze of glory.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MAILS.—For the past few months the mails have given us no little trouble. our exchanges miss us about one-third the time, and those which miss are generally the ones we lay the greatest store by.—About two years ago we commenced keeping files of all our leading and favorite exchanges, both in and out of the State, and we have persisted in the practice; but, unfortunately, owing to the frequent failure of exchanges to reach us, we have but one perfect file out of about twenty-odd, and this exception is the Memphis *Avalanche*, We have been informed that the mail agent on the N. C. R. R., is frequently pushed with work between Greensboro and High Point especially when the mail by the Danville train is unusually heavy; he first sorts the letters intended for this point, and then as much of the newspaper mail as he can get through with; the remainder goes on and is fixed up on his return. This explains the delay of one or two days, which is very frequent, in the reception of our exchanges; but it does not explain why they so often fail us altogether. Deprive an editor of his exchanges, and it is almost the same thing as depriving a house-builder of his brick, mortar and lumber.

THE FIRST SNOW.—On yesterday week, November 30th, we had the first snowfall of the season. It commenced about noon, and continued until about nine o'clock at night, leaving a depth of about two inches on a level. It is strange that in the Eastern part of the State, the fall was much heavier than here. At Morehead City it was twelve inches, at Newbern ten inches, and various other places report from eight to fourteen inches. Over at Statesville, it was only three inches deep. This is the first time for many years that December has set in with snow on the ground, and, if the prophets speak truly, it is going to be "a white winter" with us. There is an old superstition to the effect that whatever day of the month the first snow occurs, there will be just that many snows during the season. According to this there are to be thirty snows, and those who are fond of folks-lore can keep account of them as they occur.

The second snow and sleet storm of the season occurred on Sunday morning last, but it did not amount to much. The sun had set clear and beautiful the evening before, and we were somewhat surprised before day by the sound of the sleet driving against the window panes. By the time the morning was pretty well advanced, nearly all signs of it had disappeared.

JUDGE CLOUD.—It is almost time for our judicial Nimrod to be thinking of coming home. The latest news we have of him comes through the Asheville *Citizen*, which says he is on a "Bar" hunt in Cashe's Valley, Jackson county; that he has had good luck, and has already killed a monstrous large one. While he is perambulating over these mountains he must take care that none of the mountaineers be deceived by his peculiar ways, and mistake *him* for a "bar."

PAID IN.—Sheriff Masten came up to time with the taxes due from this county. Last week he paddled off to Raleigh and paid into the State Treasury the sum of $10,964.26. As a great many have not paid their taxes yet, and as the Sheriff is "werry accommodatin'" in view of the election which is to come off next summer, we suppose he found a way in which to make up the amount due the State. But it's none of our business how he managed to "canoodle" around, so that nobody's hurt.

JONES' BRANDY.—Mr. B. F. Jones, of Panther Creek, Yadkin county, was overhauled in Greensboro, a week or so since, by the revenue officers, on the charge of having whisky in barrels stamped for brandy, with intent to defraud the revenue. Experts tested the liquor, and after considerable fun over this performance, professed their inability to agree as to whether it was brandy, or whisky, or both. The Commissioner thereupon discharged the accused, no just cause of complaint having been established against him. We learn that Mr. Jones did not still this lot of liquor, but purchased it, and he is of the opinion that it was distilled from too thick a pomace, and was probably scorched a little, giving it a peculiar but not disagreeable flavor. He is somewhat surprised at the remark of the *New North State* that "the stuff, whatever it was, would kill at forty rods," for the testers, their friends, and a crowd of hangers-on managed to put about four gallons of it under their shirts, all at Mr. J's. expense, and he has not heard that any of them are dead yet.

It will be well enough to add that after Mr. Jones' wagon was returned to him by the revenue officers, he found that a fine cartridge pistol valued at $25, an overcoat and blanket were missing, and have not yet been recovered. He does not accuse any of the revenue men of the least complicity in the disappearance of these articles, but thinks they were sneaked out of the wagon by some prowlers, while it was in revenue custody.

SECURING THEIR ICE.—The ponds in the neighborhood of town presented a busy scene yesterday, a number of citizens having taken advantage of the present "cold snap" to secure their supply of ice. On Wednesday evening the ice was about two inches thick, and yesterday morning it averaged two and a half to three inches. This is called pretty good ice about here.

North Carolina Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

SENATE.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred, or laid over.

The bill passed yesterday, concerning moneys received by the State Treasurer under Revenue Act of 1870, was amended so as to make it refer to acts of 1870–'71, and then passed third reading.

The bill to amend the law of evidence passed third reading by a vote of 24 yeas to 9 nays.

A message was received from the Governor, in response to the resolution of of Monday, requesting information as to the arrest of citizens of this State by U. S. troops stationed in South Carolina, and whether the Governor had taken steps to vindicate the dignity of the State. The Governor had taken no steps in the matter, and the message led to an indignant debate which lasted until adjournment.

HOUSE.—Bill to establish the Bank of Caswell passed its third reading. Much other business was transacted, but nothing of importance to this section. To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day, both Houses adjourned until Friday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

SENATE.—The President announced Messrs. Gilmer and Speed the Senate branch of the committee on immigration.

The bill making a breach of contract by agricultural laborers a misdemeanor was opposed by Robbins of Rowan, Robbins of Davidson and others. It was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 25 yeas to 8 nays.

On motion of Mr. Latham, of Martin, the rules were suspended, and the House resolution proposing a joint select committee to remodel the senatorial, judicial and congressional districts of the State was taken up. He moved to make the number of the committee fourteen—two from each congressional district, and with this amendment the resolution passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Henderson, of Cabarrus, presented a petition from the members of the bar of the 9th judicial district, asking the Legislature to take action looking towards the removal of Judge Logan from the bench. Referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, introduced a bill, which was referred, in regard to the attendance of witnesses in civil cases during the terms of our superior courts.

Mr Waring, of Mecklenburg, offered a bill, which was referred, to abolish the office of State Geologist.

There was much discussion during the session over the matter of Sheriffs who have not settled with the State Treasurer. Nothing done, however.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill to amend the charter of the town of Kernersville, so as to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of that town. Referred.

Mr. Robbins of Davidson, introduced a bill, which was placed on calendar, to define more accurately the division line between Randolph and Davidson counties.

The resolution referring the matter of the arrest of citizens of this State by military officials from South Carolina, to the Attorney General with power to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the legality of such arrests, passed third reading.

Bill to extend the provisions of the act creating a mechanics' and laborers' lien law, passed its second reading. The bill to incorporate the Bank of Caswell, at Yanceyville, with capital not to exceed $500,000, passed its several readings.

The joint resolution asking the opinion of the Attorney General as to the power of the General Assembly in the matter of re-districting the State, was tabled, the power of the Legislature being evident.

The Committee on Penal Institutions was announced as follows: Messrs. Troy, Allen, McClammy, Morehead, *Olds*, *Barnett* and Robbins of Davidson.

HOUSE.—Mr. York, of Wilkes, offered a resolution instructing the committee on constitutional reform to report a bill striking from the State Constitution all clauses requiring the erection of a penitentiary. Placed on calendar, but finally taken up, discussed, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, of Wilson, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the law of evidence was taken up. (The bill repeals the act to declare the law of evidence in certain cases, ratified the 28th of March, and re-enacts the act to improve the law of evidence, ratified March, 12th, 1866, so far as it relates to criminal proceedings.) Passed its several readings.

The Senate bill concerning the probate of deeds and the private examination of married women out of the State; also, concerning the jurisdiction of Superior courts, passed their third readings.

A large number of other bills were passed, but the reports in the Raleigh papers do not explain them. As we cannot understand them we are quite sure our readers cannot, and consequently we omit mention of them.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Gilmer of Guilford, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Northwestern (Salem and Greensboro) Railroad Company, and it was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The bill provides for the cancellation of certain mortgages, bonds, &c.

House bill to abolish the present mode of taking depositions, and to restore the law as contained in the revised code, passed its second reading.

Senate bill for the general relief of sheriffs and tax-collectors, authorizing the collection of arrears of taxes for the years 1869–'70 and '71, was taken up, and passed third reading by a vote of 31 to 5.

The bill concerning joint contracts, making it competent to sue one or all of the joint contractors, passed third reading, 29 yeas to 2 nays.

The bill to charter the Border Railroad Company, was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Gilmer asked Mr. Morehead (the introducer of the bill) if this was not a speculation, as seemed to be the act chartering the Danville & Statesville railroad, or if it was a *bona fide* charter asked for.

Mr. Morehead said the proposition was *bona fide*. Mr. Gilmer was mistaken in regard to the supposed influence and control of the Danville and Statesville road by any northern company. The proposition here was in the interest of our own people. The project was this: It is almost certain, Mr. Morehead said, that a railroad from Danville, Va. to Bristol, Tenn., some 180 miles in length, will be built by English capitalists, commencing and terminating at points but two to four miles from our State line. It was more than probable that this road would run through four or five counties of this State, and the engineer in the interest of the English capitalists thought, if permitted, that almost the entire line might pass through our State. It was to give this permission the present bill was introduced. The bill passed unanimously.

HOUSE.—The clerk announced the following gentlemen as the committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Logan, of the 9th district. Messrs. Waring, Scott, *Fisher*, Henderson and *Brown*.

House resolution introduced by Mr. *Guyther* instructing the public treasurer not to move for judgment against delinquent sheriffs before 5th inst., was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Gregory tabled, yeas 72, nays 10.

Mr. *Justice*, of Rutherford, introduced a resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate certain charges against the member from Cleveland, Mr. McAfee, and others; it led to a warm discussion. Many members were opposed to frittering away the time of the General Assembly in investigating a matter that belonged entirely to the courts, and objected to the great expense the summoning of a crowd of witnesses from a distance would entail upon the State. The matter was finally laid on the table by a vote of 46 yeas to 43 nays. The following is the vote by members:

YEAS.—Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Broadfoot, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, *Duckworth*, Dunham, Furr, Gore, Gullick, Grayson, Gregory, Henderson, Jones, Jordan, Kelley of Moore, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Maxwell, McAllister, Mills, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Scott, Settle, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wayne, Sparrow, Standford, Stewart, Waring, Woodhouse, Young of Yancey.—46.

NAYS.—*Bean*, *Brown*, *Bryant*, of Halifax, *Bryan* of Jones, *Bryson*, *Bunn*. *Buxton*, Carson, Chamberlain, *Collis*, *Copeland*, *Dudley*, *Ellison*, *Faulkner*, *Fisher*, *Fletcher*, Gambrel, *Garrison*, Gatling, *Guyther*, Hampton, Harris of Guilford, *Harris* of Franklin, *Hargrove*, *Heaton*, Johnson of Buncombe, *Johnston* of Edgecombe, *Jones* of Northampton, *Justice*, Martin, *Mabson*, Marler, McAfee, *Morris*, *Morgan* of Montgomery, *Nissen*, *Page*, *Reavis*, *Robbins*, Robinson, *Smith* of Halifax, *Sykes* and York—43.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

SENATE.—The bill to define definitely the dividing line between Randolph and Davidson counties passed third reading, by 36 yeas to 1 nay.

The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing the charter of the Chatham R. R. Company.

HOUSE.—Nothing of special interest to the people of this section. A number of bills were introduced, but mostly for local objects.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The bill to amend the charter of the Chatham R. R. Company finally passed its third reading by a vote of 31 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the Governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of an escaped murderer, by giving the Governor general power on the subject. The substitute was adopted.

The bill in relation to county officers, requiring their claims to be registered &c., the same as other claims, passed its second reading.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills and resolutions introduced of no special importance to this section. A number of bills were taken up, and after brief discussion, laid over for future action.

As was shown by our Legislative synopsis last week, the bill to reduce *per diem* and mileage is killed as dead as a mackeral. A private letter from Raleigh informs us that the members from the eastern part of the State, and the radicals are to blame for this. In the lower House it was impossible to get at the yeas and nays on the question. The Raleigh papers say but little about it, as the reporters took but slight notice of it. The Conservative members from our north-western counties, generally voted against tabling the minority report of the committee to whom the matter had been referred, which report favored giving members $3 per day, &c. But it was all of no use; the east and the rads were too strong to be beaten on this point. If it was possible to get at the names of the members who opposed reducing their own pay, we would publish them, but as they were smart enough to stave off the call of the yeas and nays, we cannot well get at them.

Hon. Jas. M. Leach.

We are gratified to see that Hon. James M. Leach denounced a proposition, as soon as it was made to him, to join the Kuklux concern. The facts came out in a trial at Salem recently. It seems that witnesses had been suborned or induced to swear so as to implicate Gen. Leach with the unlawful organization; but it was revealed on the trial that Leach denounced the organization as soon as the oath of membership was read to him. The effort to turn Gen. Leach out of Congress has failed, and it is because he boldly denounced the Kuklux, and did not sneakingly encourage the combination by word and advice in a round-about, under-handed way. The meanest men in the South are those who encourage the Kuklux to commit depredations, but took good care to keep their own persons from being arrested as members; they misled the innocent country people in several counties, and then did not even come forward to stand security for the appearance of their dupes at Raleigh.

The above from the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 5th inst., is as true as gospel. Had all our leading men acted with the prudence, boldness and good sense of Gen. Leach, we would not at this time have our opponents howling about Kuklux all over the State.

No little consternation was experienced, says the *Star*, among the audience at the Theatre in Wilmington, on Thanksgiving night, caused by the lace curtains to one of the private boxes catching fire. It was soon extinguished, and the alarm subsided.

Rev. Geo. Wm. Welker, the political parson of Greensboro, is about to leave us.—The *North State* says he has received and accepted a call from a charge at Lancaster, Pa.

STATE ITEMS.

The Scotch Fair, held near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, week before last, was the biggest thing of the kind ever known at that place. The editor of the *Robesonian*, who spent a day in attending it, counted 193 wagons, congregated from the western counties, all laden with the products of the farm, the orchard, and the workshop, embracing an immense variety of commodities, to be exchanged for greenbacks or dry hides. On Friday, at least 6,000 people were on the ground, and the number of horses and mules in the hands of traders was at least 1,500.

The President of the State Agricultural Society, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., has appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing year as follows: Robt. F. Hoke, W. C. Troy, B. P. Williamson, W. J. Hicks, W. G. Upchurch, Robt. W. Wayne, Henry W. Fries, W. C. Kerr, R. B. Haywood, J. R. Thigpen, Peter E. Smith, J. M. Heck, G. W. Blacknall, W. H. Greene, A. B. Andrews, A. M. McPheeters.

The Vice Presidents for the 5th Cong. District, are D. C. Kerr, Esq., of Alamance, and A. C. Hege, of Davidson; for the 6th District, M. L. Wriston, of Mecklenburg and Nicholas L. Williams of Yadkin.

Besides Mr. Allen Bettis, who was taken forcibly from his home in Cleaveland county, carried to South Carolina, and there thrown into jail, by Federal troops, two other citizens of the same county, Archibald Warren and Charles Blandon, have been subjected to a similar outrage. Yet the Governor does not raise his voice in one word of remonstrance, when the rights and liberties of the free born people of North Carolina are thus invaded and trampled upon in defiance of the Constitution and the law.

Referring to Gov. Caldwell's message to the Senate that he had no official information concerning the lease of the N. Carolina R. R., the Raleigh *Sentinel* hints that it is a little remarkable that the State, owning $3,000,000 of the stock, and individuals owning $1,000,000 should dispose of the road without consulting the Governor, or any one of the State's public servants or agents.

Holden repeats the false charges that Gen. Leach belongs to the Kuklux, and that Hon. A. M. Waddell defends and sympathises with them. We shall be pleased when the time comes for these gentlemen to be heard upon the floor of Congress upon these charges. And then they will take occasion to give Congress the character of the accuser. So says the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The Asheville *Citizen* of the 30th ult., says: The number of hogs driven through this place from Tennessee to South Carolina is something over 4,800. It is said that there are no droves behind. But few of them changed hands at this place.—Prices ranged from 6 to 7c. gross, while we are confident of getting our pork from the home supply at these figures, net, if not less.

By reason of a broken rail, the sleeping car of the early train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta R. R., was upset on the night of the 30th ult., one lady being seriously, and perhaps fatally injured. The car was turned completely over, tumbling the terrified passengers from their berths and throwing everything into confusion. The sleet was pouring down at the time, and the half-dressed passengers had to dress on the icy ground.

A memorial from the members of the bar of the 9th judicial district, was presented in the lower House of the General Assembly on Saturday last, by Dr. Henderson, of Cabarrus, praying the Legislature to take action for the removal of Judge Logan from the bench for utter incompetency. It is signed by thirty-two lawyers, and no charge of "party persecution" can be attached to the movement, as radicals as well as conservatives join hands in it.

A deranged white woman, giving her name as Lorina Jane White, and who had accidentally escaped from the Lunatic Asylum, was found wandering about the country in New Hanover, a few days since, and properly taken care of by the authorities of Wilmington. She professes to be from New York city, and declares she has a gold mine near her house. She had evidently been wandering about for weeks.

Governor Caldwell, during this year, has granted 19 pardons, 2 respites, and 2 commutations. Of the pardons, 2 were for assault and battery; 1 for manslaughter; 1 for burglary; 1 for rape; 1 for murder, and 13 for larceny. Of the commutations, 1 was for murder and 1 for rape. Of the respites, both were for murder. Twelve of these parties were white, ten colored and one Indian.

The Richmond, Va., *Enquirer* says: We have seen a letter from ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, in which he states that it is simply his intention to hold the position of Senator until he can get a vote on his petition for relief from his disabilities, and if that vote is against him he will promptly resign.

The Asheville *Pioneer*, radical up to the hub, declares itself opposed to "General Amnesty." It might have saved itself the trouble of the avowal, for all men knew it was opposed to any magnanimous action on the part of the Administration that would tend to soothe, pacify, conciliate and give peace to the South. Papers like the *Pioneer* feed upon strife; peace would give them their quietus.

The Republicans of the 7th Congressional District have considered it advisable to hold a meeting at Asheville on the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of preliminary organization for the next campaign. So says their government supported organ, the *Pioneer*.

All last week the telegraphists at Washington kept up the harmless delusion that President Grant was busily engaged in "preparing his Message." Men, who know a thing or two, quietly laughed in their sleeves at the bare idea of the President being *personally* engaged in anything of the sort.

Splendid weather this week for killing hogs. The early mornings have been musical with porcine lamentations, and innumerable swine have yielded up their lazy lives to satisfy our Gentile craving after the "forbidden flesh."

SOME PIG.—Mr. John Beeson, of this county, slaughtered a pig, one year and twenty days old, which weighed 406 pounds.

Thomas A. Williams, of Buncombe county, has been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the Governor. The *Carolinian* says he would have been entitled to his discharge in one day more. The pardon not only releases him from one day's imprisonment, but restores him to all the rights of citizenship, and this latter object was Williams' reason in applying for a pardon.

Next Friday, John Wilson, colored, will be hung at Hillsboro for the killing of another colored man, Jack Hall, a short while since. The crime was of the most atrocious character, Wilson having had the knife with which he committed the deed, made for that especial purpose on the previous day.

The Greensboro *Patriot*, speaking of the recent conspiracy against Gen. Leach, says: "We have a word of advice to Henderson and his friends, and that is, before they undertake another campaign of this kind against Leach, to open their heads and have some more brains put in. As far as Leach is concerned he is able to take care of himself, and can afford to despise such assailants." That is all so.

The Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, held a meeting on the evening of the 1st inst., and agreed to recommend to the Legislature an enlargement of the Asylum buildings so as to accommodate all of the insane of the State. The enlargement of the present hospital would cost from $175,000 to $200,000, whereas to build a new hospital would cost some $250,000. That is what they say.

A colored individual, named Jim Martin, was overhauled in Anson county on the 24th ult., with a dozen watches on his person, which he had purloined from the jewelry store of Mr. Robert Bunday, at Laurinburg, on the previous Saturday night. He was jailed.

A prisoner named Eudy, from Stanley county, confined in Wadesboro jail for disorderly conduct, attempted to escape on the 28th ult., by attacking the jailor, Mr. Threadgill, as the latter was passing among the cells. A tussle ensued, in which Eudy was whipped severely, and then locked up.

The *Patriot* tells nothing but the plain truth when it asserts that the Governor and his party are going to throw all the obstacles in their power in the way of constitutional amendments, unless they get the job into their own hands and fix it up to suit themselves.

Dr. Smith of Reidsville, Rockingham county, has a pocket-book ninety-five years old, containing papers some of which are one hundred and six years old. They are mementos of the Doctor's grandfather, says the *Patriot*, who, by the way, wrote a capital hand.

There are only 37 Deputy U. S. Marshals running around loose in Raleigh, and all of them are living off the spoils of the plundered people. When Grant leaves the White House, and the Reform President goes in, these fellows will have to betake themselves to some honest work.

On Wednesday of last week, a gang of five pickpockets were arrested in Raleigh, three of whom were bidden to take the first train and depart from the city, while the other two were locked up. An old gentleman named Buchanan, from Harnett, had been robbed of sixty dollars by some of these gentry.

At Buncombe Superior Court last week, John B. Dryman, an inveterate horse-thief, was tried on indictments in four or five distinct cases of horse stealing, and convicted in each case. Judge Henry sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, for ten years.

On Tuesday night of Buncombe Court, Judge Henry was taken suddenly ill with faintness, followed by violent and copious expectorations of blood. He had sufficiently rallied however, the next morning, to attend his Court, though considerably enfeebled.

Jas. A. McDonald, supposed to be a deserter from the U. S. army, was arrested in Asheville on the 25th ult., and lodged in jail, where he will be kept until the Commanding officer at Spartansburg, S. C., can be heard from.

The distilleries of Mr. H. Davidson and Felix Lyle, the latter a colored man, were seized about midnight on the 25th ult., by the Revenue detectives prowling over Polk county. The stills were in full operation when the spoilers pounced down upon them.

Alfred Gilmer, the old negro who was to have been hung in Greensboro on Friday last, has been respited until the 15th inst. The Governor granted this respite at the instance of leading citizens of Guilford, who desire to make petition in the prisoner's behalf.

H. H. Burke, the hotel-keeper at Pittsboro, has a black hog, Essex and Berkshire cross, which weighed last month 740 pounds, and is now supposed to weigh 800. He is fed on slops and meal.

Raleigh parents are complaining at the frequency of runaway matches in that city. The girls *will* get married. It's just like 'em.

Turnips are offered on the streets of Greensboro, says the *Patriot*, at 10 cents a bushel.

Sheriff Stafford, of Guilford, has paid into the State Treasury the taxes from that county amounting to $18,323.03.

The *Patriot* hears of some more purchases of real estate in the neighborhood of High Point, by parties from Canada.

The revenue officers are waging a fierce war upon the illicit distilleries in Polk county, and the Polkites are as mad as hornets.

Eggs are forty cents a dozen in the Wilmington market. The hens must be on a strike down in that part of the country.

Christ Church, in New Berne, has just received from the founders in the North, a new bell which weigh 2,474 pounds.

A trio of New York doctors are in Greensboro, says the *North State*, with splendid dogs and guns, for the purpose of hunting.

The Davie county taxes have been paid into the State Treasury, the amount being $766,14.

Opossums are plenty in the New Berne market, and sell at from 25 to 60 cents each.

In the Episcopal calendar, the new church year began last Sunday, that being the first Sunday in Advent.

Diptheria is reported to be quite prevalent among the children in Wilmington.

Live partridges are bringing one dollar a dozen in the Raleigh market.

Sheriff Wassen, of Iredell, has paid into the State Treasury the taxes due from that county, amounting to $10,348.

GENERAL NEWS.

The revolution in Mexico is progressing. The States of Aguacaliente, Durango, Zacatecas, Coahuila and Oaxica, have pronounced against the central government and are in revolt. Proclamations have been issued against Juarez, by military leaders in all the States. The Governors are resigning, and alarm prevails everywhere. The army is disaffected, and generals and colonels, with their commands are joining the revolutionists. The Government is paralyzed, the Treasury is bankrupt, and the people are enrolling themselves in the revolutionary ranks.—Poor Mexico! what can the end be?

Whew! Just listen how the Wheeling, West Va., *Intelligencer*, a strong Republican journal, speaks out in meeting: It is about time, in the northern States at least, to remember that in time of peace the Constitution of the United States is the law of the land and determines the respective functions of the civil and the military powers, and that the latter cease to dominate the former at pleasure. If it is deemed worth while to have a constitution at all, it is worth while to pay some respect to its requirements. If the military *regime* now dominating the Government can do as they please, it would be more consistent to abolish that instrument altogether.

The recent exposures regarding radical robberies in South Carolina are terrible.—The thieves have quarreled among themselves, and this has caused the facts to become public. Governor Scott, in the attempt to shift a portion of the odium from his own shoulders, charges the State Treasurer with making a fraudulent issue of bonds, or, rather, with re-selling bonds which had already been converted into new bonds. The Treasurer and State Financial Agent deny this, and charge that all hitherto financial statements have been "doctored"—to use a common phrase—in order to deceive the public. The upshot of the whole matter is that the State is many millions of dollars in debt, a greater part of that debt is fraudulent, and the State Treasury is empty. Unhappy South Carolina!

A stranger dropped into an eating-house in Detroit the other day, and took a seat by the stove. As there was a kind of worried look about him, the proprietor of the place kept a keen eye upon his actions.—Pretty soon he saw the man take a small vial from his waistcoat pocket, look anxiously all around, and then put it to his lips. Believing that it was an attempt at suicide, the eating-house man jumped upon the stranger, took him by the throat, threw him down, dashed the vial aside, and choked him half to death, before the astonished man could explain that the vial contained only a little brandy and creasote, which he was using for an aching tooth.

It is said that more opium is now consumed in the United States than ever before. During the six months ending September 30th last, 32,350 pounds were imported at San Francisco alone, one third more than during the corresponding period of 1870. Not only is the consumption of opium among our Chinese residents increasing, but Americans use more of the drug than ever before.

Conley, who became Acting Governor of Georgia upon the flight of the robber Bullock, is preparing for mischief. He is a radical, and has intimated that he will retain power in spite of the election law passed by the Legislature. It looks as if the radical party in Georgia do not intend to give up their power at the bidding of the people, and that they expect to be upheld in this usurpation by President Grant and his bayonets.

All northern Mexico is now in revolution from San Luis to the Rio Grande, which is south and east of the capital, is also in revolt. The State of Oaxaca, in the far south, is held by the revolutionary general, Porfirio Diag, with 5,000 men.—All the indications point to a speedy overthrow of Juarez and his government.—Some other military leader will then be placed in power, only to be overthrown in the same way.

A man in York, Pa., recently attempted to remove a wart from one of his thumbs with a pocket-knife; the wound became very sore, commenced swelling rapidly, the inflammation spreading over his arm and chest, and finally mortification ensued causing his death.

A movement is on foot in Cincinnati to secure a National Convention in aid of the effort to secure the recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution of the United States. January 31st is the day designated for action to be taken on the subject.

Female suffrage in Wyoming enjoyed only a brief triumph. The people found that it wouldn't work at all, and so the bill for its repeal has passed both Houses of the Legislature. Men, with babies at home, did not like to have their wives locked up two or three days and nights on hung juries, and we don't blame them.

Senator Morton has been lecturing down East, and while on his return to Washington, on the night of the 28th ult., had his pocket picked on the cars at Jersey City, by which operation he lost over $600, being the entire profits of his lecturing tour.

John Daley, a brutal Irishman residing in New York, was killed by his wife, Catharine, a few mornings since. He was beating her because she refused to go out and buy him a pint of whisky, when, in self-defence, she seized a hatchet and struck him a fatal blow upon the head.—Catharine is an American born woman.

The people of Belgium kicked up such a frightful rumpus in the capital of that Kingdom, a few days since, over the appointment to office of an individual whom they detested, that the King became thoroughly alarmed and his ministry was forced to resign.

Eight medical students were summarily court-martialed and executed in Havana on the 28th ult., for profaning the cemetery in which the remains of Gonzalo Castanon are interred.

United States vessels of war are beginning to concentrate in the Cuban waters, in order to look after American interests which are said to be haughtily disregarded by the Spanish officials in Cuba.

Dr. Morris, of the Board of Health of New York City, reported to the Board on the 22nd ult., that "it was now apparent that the city is in danger of a wide-spread epidemic from this disease,"—that is, the small pox.

The grand jury of Brooklyn has indicted two Democratic and five Republican inspectors of election for perpetrating and conniving at frauds upon the ballot-box in that city.

A newspaper is the literature of the million. One man in a hundred reads a book; ninety in a hundred read a newspaper. Therefore, if ye would be counted among the children of wisdom, subscribe to and advertise in the PRESS, for it is really a newspaper.

On Thursday last, while clearing up the residence of Rezin Hammond, a citizen of Charleston, Indiana, and old trunk, covered with dust, was found in the garret, which, when opened, was discovered to contain some $20,000 in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, &c. It took three men to lift the trunk.

At one of the burned sites of Chicago, the workmen came upon a mass of iron that defied their efforts to dislodge. It consists of eight thousand stoves, which by the great heat, have fused together, and the only way that the iron mass can be removed will be through the agency of gunpowder.

A terrible hurricane visited the north side of the island of Cape Breton, near Nova Scotia, on the 27th ult. Immense damage was done to all kinds of property, and there was considerable loss of life. The tide rose four feet higher than ever before known.

The State Central Democratic Committee of Louisiana has issued an address in favor of continuing the present party organization, and opposing an alliance with either of the two wings of the Republican party in that State.

A despatch from Calcutta, states that the powder and cartridge factory at Fort Agra had exploded, killing thirty persons, including two commissioned officers.

An exchange wonders "if a *lady* will ever be President?", whereupon the Sacramento *Reporter* suggests that before trying that experiment, we had better see if we cannot have a *gentleman* once more.

SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning windows, paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 8, 1871.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	12½@15	Chop,	2
Lard,	15@00	Bran,	1½
Pork,	6½@7	*Grain.*	
Beef,	3@7	Wheat,	1 50@1 60
Veal,	5@8	Corn,	65@70
Mutton,	6@8	" (old)	00@00
Butter,	25@00	Rye,	75@90
Flour,	4@4½	Oats,	60@00
		Peas,	75@00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Dec. 6.

Receipts very light, market animated, with an upward tendency for all working grades.

Lugs—Common, Red,		$4 00 to $4 50
" Good working,		4 00 to 6 00
" Com'n, Bright		6 00 to 8 00
" Fine, "		12 00 to 18 00

Extra lots higher.

Leaf—Common Red,		6 00 to 8 00
" Good		8 00 to 10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,		00 00 to 00 00
" Common Bright,		10 00 to 15 00
" Good, "		15 00 to 25 00
" Fine, "		25 00 to 50 00
" Extra fine lots,		40 00 to 60 00

The latter in demand, and eagerly sought after.

New York, Dec. 5.—Cotton, 19½ a 19½ Flour, 6 85 to 7 55; Corn, 78½ a 79. Wheat, 1 55 a 1 62; Gold, 110; Bonds, N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Cotton 18½ a 19½ Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 60 a $1 62; Corn white, 70 a 71, yellow, 00 a 72; Oats, 51 a 54, Bacon, 8½ a 8½; Whisky, 93 a 93½; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Dec. 5.—Wheat, $1 30 a 1 68½ Corn 63 a 00; Oats 58 a 00; Flour, extra, $0 00. a $0 00 per barrel.

Norfolk, Dec. 5.—Bacon, sides, 8¾ a 9; Corn 73 a 80. Flour $6 75 a $8 50.

Charlotte, Dec. 6.—Bacon 9½ a 10½; Flour, 3 90 a 4 25; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 00 a 65. Wheat, $0 00 a $4 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Nov. 30.—Bacon 11 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 50; Corn $1 00 a $0 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Dec. 5.—Flour $6 50 a $8 50; Wheat, red, $1 25 a $1 65, white $1 30 a $1 65; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

MARRIED,

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss MARY E. SMITH to Mr. JESSE H. OWEN, all of Davidson county.

In Greensboro, on the 28th ult., by Rev. C. C. Dodson, Mr. R. S. WOOD and Miss ELIZA WOOTERS.

DIED,

At his residence, in this county, Nov. 30th, CASPER TODD, a well known and useful citizen, in the 76th year of his age.

At Midway, Davidson county, Nov. 27th, Mrs. MARY ELLER, widow of the late George Eller, aged about 77 years, after a lingering illness.

LECTURE.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Reading Club respectfully announce to their friends and the public in general that

Rev. J. HENRY SMITH

of Greensboro' will deliver a lecture on

THURSDAY DECEMBER 14th.

The subject will be highly interesting,—particularly to the ladies.

Admittance 25 cents.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Acenith E. Albertson, Miss L. L. Brown, Miss Mary Bowers, Miss Adline Boles, Miss Rebecca Hester, Miss Phebee Hinds, Miss Mary J. Ingram, Haseltine S. Livengood, Anjaline Martin, Mrs. Wm. H. Miller, Miss Eliza Warner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Jackson Bragg, E. M. Johnson, Henry Leonard, William R. Lee, Trougot Spaugh, Wm. B. Tremaine, William Thornton, 2, A. S. Teague, Charles Weston & Son.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at their Banking-House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at 3 P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

Dec. 8, 1871.–49-tm.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

The Frazer Axle Grease

is said to be the best. Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

GOOD NEWS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap

is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water.* Saves much labor and fuel.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

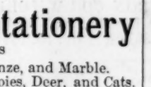
THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871–7tf.

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of



FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Christmas Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the *Clock, Watch* or *Jewelry line*, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

Nov. 1871–45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

GIFT BOOKS
SUITABLE FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

WE have just received a well selected assortment of useful and attractive Books suitable for all ages and conditions, among which may be found elegantly bound editions of the American and British Poets, a complete catalogue of which will soon be issued, from which all, both far and near, can select their Christmas and New Year's Gifts, and at the same time treat themselves to the very best Fireside reading to be found.

For the seriously inclined we have such authors as Prentiss, Bickerstith, Deems, Spurgeon, Jay, &c.

For the gay we have the best Humorous books, and Novels.

For Children we have all that can be desired.

Fancy Goods AND Stationery

we have in great variety, such as

PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass, Bronze, and Marble.

PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.

KALEIDOSCOPES. Ladies' and Gents' Initial Note, LADIES COMPANIONS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, SEWING BIRDS, WALNUT WALL POCKET, WALL BASKETS, POCKET CUTLERY, DIARIES, CHROMOS AT $1 00, &c.; &c.

A NEW LOT OF

BASKETS

just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.

Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

AT THE STORE
OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS,

and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for

THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

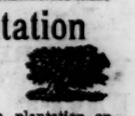
We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.



I offer for sale my well known plantation on Brushy Fork creek, 1½ miles from the Railroad Depot, containing about 150 acres, partly cleared, with a good portion of *Woods land and Meadow.* The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Outhouses, Orchard, &c.

Nov. 8, 1871–45tf. J. N. BLUM.

Adoniram Podge,

Adoniram Podge was lank and lean
As a withered up stalk of corn;
And his face was as solemn as ever was seen
Since the days when Adam was born.
He lived on a farm on the edge of the town,
And he managed to keep on his legs
By hoarding up money and salting it down
When he sold butter and eggs.

His nose was as long as a piece of chalk,
And his eyes were little and gray;
And he hacked when he opened his mouth to talk,
And twitched in an awkward way.
His voice was sharp as a steel-spring trap,
And his head was minus of hair;
But he covered it up with and old fur cap
That his grandfather used to wear.

Adoniram Podge got a liberal price
For the truck that he took to town;
The top of his measure was always nice,
But shabbier deeper down;
And his wood was straight on the top of his load,
And crooked and gnarled below;
But the heavier part, on a rutty road,
Will always shake down, you know.

Adoniram's Bible was worn and old
From the usage that it had got;
But a piece of knowledge that never was told
Was whether he used it or not;
If so, his memory served him wrong,
For he was not much of a doer
To the needy and friends who come along
With the story that they were poor.

A capital man in church was Podge—
To groan when the minister prayed;
And he knew to a T the collection dodge,
And how much money he paid;
And he had, in a frame, in his old front room,
Kept clean and neat by his wife,
A paper which stated a certain sum
Had made him a member for life.

Adoniram Podge kept a hired man,
And he fed him on cabbage and beans,
Which were kept cooked up in an old tin pan
Along with some pig-weed greens;
And he made him work from the break of day
'Till the sun took its final lurch,
And docked him then of a quarter his pay
That the savings might go to the church.

Adoniram finally died one night
And left the farm to his son,
Who follows as near as a true son might
In the course his father had run;
And he daily drives to the market town
With the mare and her spavined legs.
And he hoards up money and salts it down
By selling his butter and eggs.

And he keeps the Bible, so worn and old.
And he reads it, without a doubt;
But the leaf containing the rule of gold
Is somehow or other torn out—
And blotted are all the verses which speak
Bad things of the trickery doer,
And twixt its covers 'twere vain to seek
For a word of cheer to the poor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUNDURANCO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO'S Fluid Extract,

The wonderful remedy for *Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum* and all *Chronic Blood Diseases*, is prepared from the *Genuine Cundurango Bark*, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the authorities of that country. It is the most *effective, prompt and certain* alterative and *Blood Purifier* known. Sold by by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions, Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar St. N. Y. 47-4t

MORTON HOUSE, a New Southern Novel, by the author of "Valerie Aylmer." 8vo., paper, four illustrations. Price $1; cloth $1 50.

It is a story of the South, thirty years ago, and the scene is laid entirely in that region.

The young authoress, who is a lady of North Carolina, has in her second effort improved upon the first. Sent *free by mail*, to any address, on the receipt of the price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. 47-4t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D. Visitor.
Rev. Albert Smedes, D. D. Rector.
Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., Assistant.

The Sixtieth term of this School will commence on the Sixteenth of January, 1872, and continue until the Seventh of June.

The charge, per term, for board and English tuition, is One Hundred and Twenty Dollars.

For a circular apply to the Rector. 47-4t

"WIDE AWAKE" & Fast Asleep,"

A $10,000 pair of superb French Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE,—exquisite *fac-similes* of original Oil Paintings, *GIVEN AWAY* to every subscriber to

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

GREAT LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in three months; another 672 in 35 days; another 118 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who *knows*, says: "I think it the *best business for canvassers ever offered*. Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. *A rare chance to make money.*

LOCAL AGENTS W NTED,

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish good territory, send *early* for circular and terms! J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York; 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass; 285 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 47-4t

WOOD'S **Household Magazine** is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc., which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc., writes for every number. In clubbing, it offers three first-class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original, first-class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. '72. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. 47-4t

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THE YEAR of BATTLES

The History of the War between France and Germany, embracing also Paris under the Commune.—150 illustrations; 642 pages; price, $2 50: 50,000 copies already sold. The only complete work. Nothing equals it to sell. Making 10,000 copies per month now. In English and German. Terms unequaled. Outfit $1 25. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. 47-4t

PATENTS Solicited by MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York,

Twenty-five years' experience.

Pamphlets containing Patent Laws, with full directions how to obtain Patents free.

A bound volume of 118 pages, containing the *New Census* by counties and all large cities, 140 Engravings of Mechanical Movements, Patent Laws and rules for obtaining Patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents 47-4w

THE Harrisburg Family Cornsheller Co., wants Agents to sell their Family Cornshellers. Best invention of the kind. Sells at sight. Profits large. For circulars, address EUGENE SNYDER, Treasurer, Lock Box 9, Harrisburg, Pa. 47-4t

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine. 4t

$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. 47-4w.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. 47-4w.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF THE CELEBRATED

Liver Regulator

at **Zevely's Drug Store.**

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non spilling) Inkstand.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 2, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by **JOHN A. VOGLER.**

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

FAIR WARNING.

AS Assignee of Vogler & Co., it is my duty to collect the debts due to them and to E. A. Vogler and A. F. Pfohl. These debts can be collected in the United States Court, where [illegible] homestead decision of our State Courts [illegible]

Call at the Store [illegible] save costs of a suit in the U. S. Court. H. W. FRIES,

Aug. 18, 1871. (34.tf) Assignee of Vogler & Co.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,

at the BOOK STORE.

FINE

Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.

Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

LIFE INSURANCE

Salem Agency.

THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.

Thos. R. Purnell.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

Millinery! Millinery!!

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James Fisher, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLY SITUATED on POPLAR STREET J. G. VEACH.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1871.-42-tf.

Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

There are few intelligent American families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequaled by any other American publication. * * * The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any cyclopædia we can place in our libraries. Harper's Magazine is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain among the Andes and Ross Browne in the East, Speke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travellers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—*N. Y. Standard.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1872.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, *or* Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 43 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine **FRUIT TREES and VINES,** for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of

Apple, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Apricot, Grape Vines, Pear, Nectarine,
Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at Vienna, Forsyth County, N. C. A. E. CONRAD.

Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

SITYX-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT

Southern Piano

MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, Md.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled in

TONE,
TOUCH,
WORKMANSHIP
And DURABILITY.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

☞ We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, *Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.*

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Or any of our regular established agencies.

Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m

The 'Poulterer's Friend'

WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

HOG POWDERS.

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders

At Vogler's Supply Store.

Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

PETERS'

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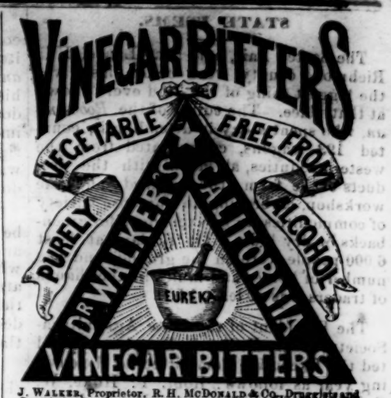

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